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REMOTE STORAGE

WISCONSIN

VOL. XV.

JULY, 1906.

No. 7.

HISTORICAL  
YEAR

# THE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY  
BY

*The Metal Polishers,  
Buffers, Platers,  
Brass Molders & Brass  
and Silver Workers  
International Union  
Of North America.*



Metal Polishers, Buffers,  
Platers, Brass  
Molders, Brass & Silver  
Workers

UNION OF N.A.

ALIGNED WITH AMERICAN  
FEDERATION OF LABOR



# List of Unfair Shops.

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IDEAL MFG. CO., DETROIT, MICH.  
WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.  
SNELL AUGER & BIT CO., SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS.  
DEXTER & HARRINGTON CUTLERY CO., SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS.  
GOODAL MFG. CO., ANTRIM, N. H.  
RUSSELL & IRWIN MFG. CO., NEW BRITAIN, CONN.  
HOLMES & EDWARDS, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.  
YOST TYPEWRITER CO., HARTFORD, CONN.  
JENNINGS BROS., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.  
BURNS & SILVER, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.  
HUBLEY MFG. CO., LANCASTER, PA.  
GLAUBER'S, CLEVELAND, O.  
FANNER & CO., CLEVELAND, O.  
WALLACE & SONS, WALLINGFORD, CONN.  
NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE CO., BELVIDERE, ILL.  
INGERSOLL WATCH CO., WATERBURY, CONN.  
GRISWOLD MFG. CO., ERIE, PA.  
STANLEY RULE & LEVEL CO., NEW BRITAIN, CONN.  
GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., TORONTO, CAN.  
THOS. McGANN, BRASS & BRONZE FOUNDERS, BOSTON, MASS.  
KERN BARBER CHAIR CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.  
DAVENPORT ARMS CO., NORWICH, CONN.  
STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO., CLEVELAND, O.

You are requested not to purchase the goods of these manufacturers, and request your friends to do likewise, until they treat men as men, and recognize the rights of organized labor.

Fraternally and sincerely yours,

A. B. GROUT, International President.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, General Secretary.

**ORIENTAL EMERY CO.,**

**NEW HAVEN, CONN.**

---

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

**Pure Turkish Emery.**

---

*Our Emery is made from selected Turkish Ore  
of the best quality only.*

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**Rising Sun Brewing Company,**

===== BREWERS AND BOTTLERS OF =====

**Superior Lager Beer, Ale and Porter,**

**Breweries, Seventh & Marshall Sts., ELIZABETH, N. J.**

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Established 1820.

Incorporated 1891.

**The Hanson & Van Winkle Co.**

**PLATERS AND POLISHERS      SUPPLIES**

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— MANUFACTURERS —

**New York.**

**Newark.**

**Chicago.**

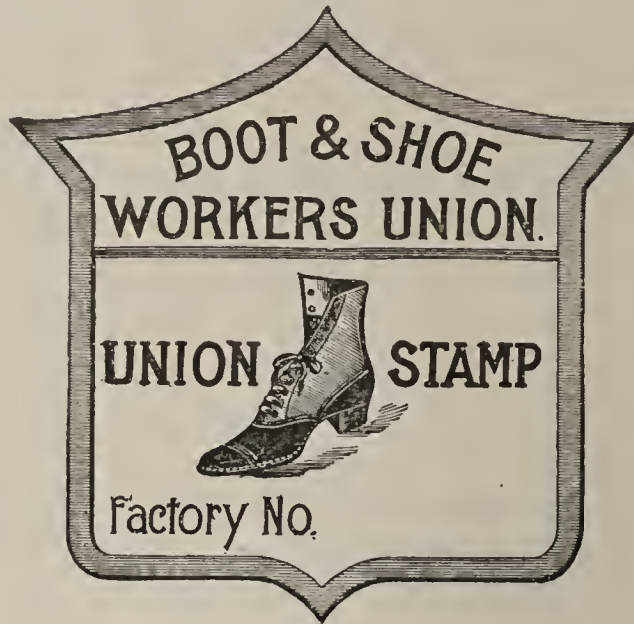
State Historical Society  
NEW YORK

# AT THE SAME PRICE, SHOES BEARING THIS STAMP

Are the equal  
of others in  
quality of  
Material and  
are SUPERIOR  
IN WORKMAN-  
SHIP.

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Buy them to  
make your  
conscience feel  
right. Buy  
them to get the  
best shoe for  
your money.

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## NARRAGANSETT BREWING CO.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

BREWERS OF THE

FAMOUS NARRAGANSETT

*Ales, Lagers, Porters and Malt*

— *Extract* —

Meriden Branch, 29 WEST MAIN STREET.

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JAMES J. FITZPATRICK, Manager.



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**THE JOURNAL**

*Official Organ of the M. P., B., P., B. M., and B. and S. W. U. of N. A.*

Vol. XV., No 7.

CINCINNATI, O., July, 1906.

TERMS { 50 cents a year.  
Single copies 5c.



*Fraternally yours  
Chas. R. Atherton*



## To All Members of the International Union.

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CINCINNATI, O., June 25, 1906.

BROTHERS—On the following pages may be seen the official statement of the International Canvassing Board, giving in tabular form the vote cast, and certifying to my election as Secretary-Treasurer of our international organization, and editor of the official organ.

Personally I feel, but can not properly express the profound gratitude for the honor conferred upon me. Deeply conscious of the responsibilities which this honor entails, it would be worse than idle for me to make promises of what I shall accomplish. We all understand there is much to be done. What has been lost must be recovered; that which has always been aloof must be overcome.

Three elements in the progress of our well-being—the pure-air workshop, the shorter work day, the increased wage—can only be hoped for through our union.

Seventy per cent of our membership are now working the nine-hour day as the result of organized labor's efforts. Many other organizations, having already received this nine-hour day, are fast gaining the eight-hour day. While we have helped them somewhat in their struggle, they have more than helped us in pioneering the way to respectable conditions for honest toil.

Before the advent of organized labor there was but one party to the contract—the employer. Today the only workers in the industrial field who shrink not from the sunlight, are trades unionists.

Let us be fair with those whose opinions may be different from ours, and let us not forget those who are fair to our interest when we come to buy. Above all, let us not allow selfishness and individual caprice to lead us into mistaken paths, but by working in harmony and co-operation, for the good of all, let us raise the standard of living for our craft, and bequeath a fitting legacy for those who are to come after us.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES R. ATHERTON.



# Report of International Canvassing Board.

## Giving Detailed Vote of the Recent Special Election for General Secretary, Treasurer and Editor.

Cincinnati, O., June 6, 1906.

Official report of International Canvassing Board, appointed to count the votes on Special Election for General Secretary, Treasurer and Editor.

To ALL LOCALS:

Greeting—We, the undersigned Canvassing Board, duly elected by our respective locals to count referendum vote cast for General Secretary, Treasurer and Editor. We hereby submit the following as correct report of our canvass.

	Votes Received
Chas. R. Atherton.....	3,853
John A. Loynd.....	319
Geo. W. Hawes.....	286
Total No. Submitted....	4,458

Brother Atherton, receiving a majority of 3,248 over all, is therefore declared elected.

There were a number of irregularities in the votes cast, which will appear in this report. In many cases, the ballots differ with the tally sheets sent in by the locals. We have, therefore, given a correct account from the way we have found the ballots. Locals can note the difference by referring to their tally sheets on file.

Locals who have sent in return sheets with no ballots, are Nos. 10, 17, 146, 187. The Board regrets to state that Local 17's votes had to be thrown out, as their secretary had moved and the ballots were not delivered. However,

the brothers show their good spirit by voting on blank paper and sending in a report. Local 32 sent in return sheets, and ballots all blank. Local 53 voted on the wrong date, therefore making their vote illegal, while a great many voted on sample ballots, which were thrown out.

Respectfully submitted, this 6th day of June, 1906.

HENRY SCHELHORN,  
Chairman Local 43.  
W. J. MULHOLLAND,  
Secretary Local 2.  
STANLEY DENNEE,  
Committee Local 5.

COUNTY OF HAMILTON, }  
STATE OF OHIO, } ss.

Henry Schelhorn, W. J. Mulholland and Stanley Dennee, being first duly sworn, say that they are respectively, Chairman, Secretary and Committee of International Canvassing Board, duly elected as such by their respective locals, and that the foregoing is a true and correct report of their canvass of the referendum vote cast at the special election for General Secretary, Treasurer and Editor.

HENRY SCHELHORN,  
W. J. MULHOLLAND,  
STANLEY DENNEE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of June, 1906.

(SEAL) JOSEPH L. LACKNER,  
Notary Public, Hamilton County, O.

## THE JOURNAL.

## THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

LOCAL	ATHERTON	LOYND	HAWES	LOCAL	ATHERTON	LOYND	HAWES
1	441	3	.....	113	44	.....	.....
2	103	1	.....	114	27	2	2
3	115	12	8	118	.....	12	.....
4	33	.....	.....	121	7	.....	6
5	27	3	3	124	16	.....	1
6	83	3	16	125	14	.....	.....
7	24	.....	2	129	12	3	1
8	8	9	.....	132	97	3	8
9	319	23	7	138	19	.....	.....
12	111	4	.....	139	33	2	.....
13	147	4	3	140	12	3	5
15	13	.....	.....	151	.....	21	.....
18	18	.....	.....	154	.....	8	.....
19	24	.....	.....	155	19	11	.....
21	33	.....	.....	160	31	.....	.....
24	11	.....	.....	166	52	.....	.....
25	21	.....	.....	169	5	4	.....
26	12	.....	.....	171	58	.....	.....
27	28	1	2	175	29	6	14
29	8	12	8	176	.....	31	.....
30	4	3	.....	179	13	.....	.....
34	156	.....	.....	182	10	2	.....
35	8	3	.....	183	21	.....	.....
42	57	.....	.....	189	20	1	16
43	33	.....	1	192	25	5	.....
44	289	2	.....	193	59	.....	.....
45	77	12	39	195	2	13	.....
48	10	.....	.....	202	9	3	.....
49	26	.....	.....	209	27	.....	.....
50	.....	14	.....	234	29	.....	.....
52	18	5	.....	245	50	.....	.....
53	.....	.....	.....	248	15	.....	.....
55	67	7	10	250	1	1	30
57	6	1	.....	255	18	.....	.....
67	5	.....	4	272	7	.....	5
68	86	2	.....	277	15	1	9
73	12	11	2	280	55	3	1
80	.....	14	.....	282	182	2	.....
86	4	5	.....	292	8	11	.....
87	15	.....	17	297	8	.....	.....
90	32	.....	.....	305	16	7	.....
95	95	3	.....	317	.....	.....	24
97	17	.....	.....	319	.....	.....	.....
98	63	.....	.....	320	60	.....	9
99	16	.....	20	322	1	.....	26
102	15	.....	.....	313	6	.....	.....
103	20	6	.....				
111	11	1	1		3853	319	286

HENRY SCHELHORN, Chairman No. 43.  
W. J. MULHOLLAND, Secretary No. 2.  
STANLEY DENNEE, No. 5.



# Report of International President

From May 20 to June 20, 1906

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At the conclusion of my last report I was in Chicago, acting with members of our Conference Board, at a special conference with the S. F. N. D. A. On May 20th I left for Toledo, O., to attend a meeting of Local No. 2. When one attends their meetings he soon finds out how it is that Local No. 2 secures better conditions without ever becoming involved in trouble. The meetings are well attended and every one takes part in all discussions. All are then familiar with conditions in the city, also the affairs of the International Union. However, rumor has it that the manufacturers' association is about to inaugurate an aggressive policy to stamp out unionism in that city. If this is so, we can soon expect to read of trouble in that city where things have been running so smoothly for so long. This is the history of every city that the manufacturers' association ever secured a foothold in. They try to stamp out unionism but invariably fail. And at the present time they have several jobs on their hands that they evidently have given up in disgust, being unable to bleed their members for sufficient money to accomplish their purpose. In those cities some manufacturers have awoke from their trance after emerging from a strike forced on them by the association, to find that larger concerns in their own organization had secured all of their business during the strike and were going to keep it. So there was nothing else for them to do but start in over again to build up a business of a lifetime, that was wrecked by them affiliating with an organization that promised to free them from the necessity of treating their employes with any consideration. So the manufacturers' association must seek pastures new. No doubt they will find an enemy worthy of their steel if they try despicable tactics on the organized workers of Toledo, and find themselves with another unfinished job on their hands.

On May 22nd I was in Cleveland, O.,

and attended a meeting of Local No. 19. On May 23d attended Local No. 3 meeting in the same city. That night I left for St. Louis, Mo., to act on the pending grievance in the Buck Stove and Range Co. shop. Mr. McAfee, president of the S. F. N. D. A. and I met, but could accomplish nothing. While there, I attended Local No. 13's meeting on May 25th. On May 26th I was in Newark, O., in connection with the pending cases in the courts. Leaving there on that night for the office, where I remained until May 31st. On that date I left to finish visiting all Locals in District No. 6. At the present time several Locals in the District are not affiliated with the Council. On June 1st I was in Mansfield, O. But owing to mail going astray, no meeting was held. On June 4th I was in Toledo, O. June 5th attended Local 297's meeting in Elyria, O. June 6th attended Local 160's meeting in Cleveland, O.; June 7th visited Local No. 234, Fremont, O. From there I went into District No. 14 to investigate conditions with the object in view of trying to institute a District Council. On Friday, June 8th, I visited Local No. 209, New Kensington, Pa.; June 11th, Local No. 22, Erie, Pa.; June 13th, Local 255, Turtle Creek, Pa.; June 14th, Local 202, New Castle, Pa. On June 15th I addressed an open meeting in Pittsburg, held under the auspices of Locals No. 177 and 272. It was a well attended meeting, due to the efforts of a committee appointed from both Locals to advertise it. At the close of the meeting some twenty applications were received. On June 19th I attended Local 272's meeting, where everyone present entered into the discussion on ways and means to improve the conditions of all members. I left that night for the office to prepare for the Conference to be held with the S. F. N. D. A., which takes place in Chicago on June 27th. The outcome of the same will appear in my next report.

A. B. GROUT.

## ALL MEMBERS TAKE NOTICE.

---

The demand for union made goods in all lines is increasing. The demand for goods bearing our label is keeping pace with others. The union label should at all times be a guarantee that goods bearing the same are made under union conditions. Our label at the present time is such a guarantee. But unscrupulous employers have attempted to secure the use of the same without granting the conditions that are recognized as fair throughout the country. In the future, before the use of our label is granted any one, the following agreement must be signed. It is made out in three parts, one to be retained by the employer, one by the local organization, the third to be placed on file in the International headquarters.

C. R. ATHERTON,  
General Secretary.

A. B. GROUT,  
International President.

### AGREEMENT FOR THE USE OF THE UNION LABEL.

THIS AGREEMENT, Entered into by and between the firm of.....  
.....party of the first part, and the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' International Union of North America, party of the second part: In consideration of the use of the Union Trade Label of the party of the second part, the party of the first part agrees to abide by the conditions as specified in the regular Union Agreement.

Steel Stamps, Rubber Stamps, or Paper Labels, shall be furnished as the class of goods require, the same to be in charge of a member designated by the party of the second part employed in said shop, who shall keep an account of the same.

The Stamps and Labels shall at all times be considered the property of the party of the second part, and shall be surrendered to said party upon demand of the International President thereof. It is understood by both parties that the use of Stamps or Labels controlled by party of the second part will not be granted to any party or parties unless they sign a Union Agreement providing for the employment of Union men exclusively.

The party of the second part shall designate which Union Organization said employes shall be members of. The regular working hours shall not be over nine hours a day. Over-time shall be paid for at time and one-half, or price and one-half. All proper sanitary conditions shall be observed, and the minimum wage scale adopted by the party of the second part shall be paid.

The party of the second part agrees to do all in its province as a Labor Organization to advertise the goods and otherwise benefit the business of the party of the first part. Upon this agreement being duly executed and signed by an authorized person for the party of the first part, and the International President of the party of the second part, the use of Stamps or Labels No.....shall be granted as per conditions specified.

Signed by.....  
*For Party of the First Part.*

Signed by.....  
*For Party of the Second Part.*

This.....day of....., 1906, in Agreement for Use of Union Label.

This part to be retained by  
party of the first part.



**AN AGREEMENT**

**Between the UNION CUTLERY  
AND HARDWARE CO., and their  
HANDLE FINISHERS.**

This agreement to be in force from this date.

We hereby agree on the following prices for handle finishing on leather covered wheels, dressed with emery. For finishing handle and head, small handle, No. 39 knife, on No. 46 emery or No. 54 corundum, 20 cents per hundred knives.

For finishing handle and head, large handle, No. 39 knife on No. 46 emery or 54 corundum, 25 cents per one hundred knives.

The above is with the understanding that if No. 46 emery or No. 54 corundum does not finish sufficiently to tin after being tumbled in a dry solution of sawdust and leather, then the men agree to finish the handles of the above two knives on No. 70 emery or corundum.

For finishing handle and head No. 1900 regular knife on No. 46 emery or 54 corundum, 25 cents per one hundred knives.

For roughing handle and head, round handle fine Meriden knife on 46 emery or 54 corundum, 20 cents per one hundred knives.

For fine finishing Meriden or fine knife handles, finishing handles complete after handle and head has been roughed, 75 cents per one hundred knives.

Accepted for the Union Cutlery and Hardware Co.

F. T. BLISH,  
President.

Accepted for the Finishers.

J. S. MERCHANT,  
JAS. MURPHY.

**AGREEMENTS SIGNED.**

The following are the agreements signed by the manufacturers of beer pumps and our organization, which affects the members of Local No. 20. These agreements were signed by Vice President A. Hellthaler and Geo. Leary, on June 27, 1906, and are to be in force until January 1st, 1909:

H. D. Berner and Winterbauer Co., New York City.

Theo. M. Simpson, 40 Main st., Yonkers, N. Y.

H. J. Clause, 12 Jefferson st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Central Beer Pump and Faucet Co., 839 Third ave., New York.

Chas. Mager, 314 Thirty-ninth st., New York, N. Y.

Chas Noe, 750 E. One Hundred and Sixty-seventh st., New York, N. Y.

The following is a copy of agreement signed by the above firms, and means an increase of over 125 members to Local No. 20:

This agreement, made and entered into between ..... party of the first part, and the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers, party of the second part:

**ARTICLE I.**

The party of the first part agrees to hire none but members of the above named organization in good standing, providing the organization can supply competent men within five days. Failure on the part of the organization to supply the men required within the specified time, the firm reserves the right to hire any non-union men, on condition that he make immediate application to join the organization, but under no condition can a non-union man be employed who shall have charges pending against him by said organization.

**ARTICLE II.**

The hours of labor shall be from 8 a. m. to 12 o'clock noon, and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., except Saturdays, on which day it shall be from 8 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p. m. to 4 p. m. During the months of May, June and July the starting shall be 7:30 a. m., and quitting time a half hour earlier than during the other nine months.

**ARTICLE III.**

All overtime over regular quitting time until midnight shall be paid at the rate of one and one-half time. All over that time, including Sundays and holidays, to be paid at the rate of double time.

**ARTICLE IV.**

The minimum rate of wages shall be \$3.50 per day.

**ARTICLE V.**

There shall be one shop apprentice for each store, and one for every five journeymen, or majority fraction thereof.

ARTICLE VI.

Any workman reporting for work at starting time in the morning shall be given one-quarter day's pay and car fare, if there is no work for him, unless notified the day before.

ARTICLE VII.

The business of a representative of the union, if any, is with the office only, and complaints must be made in writing.

ARTICLE VIII.

The firm reserves the right to discharge any employee for any reasonable excuse, except for the purpose of discrimination.

ARTICLE IX.

No strike or lockout, sympathetic or otherwise, shall occur, for any cause whatever, other than such as may relate to matters within the purview of this agreement.

ARTICLE X.

There shall be a shop steward in the factory, whose duty it shall be to see that all members of the organization are in good standing in the organization, and obey all factory rules.

ARTICLE XI.

Any grievance that may arise shall be settled, if possible, by the representative of the firm and the representative of the organization, and in event of failure on their part to agree, the case shall be referred to an arbitration committee, which shall consist of two representatives of the firm, two representatives of the organization, and a fifth party, to be chosen by the foregoing four, both parties agreeing to abide by the decision arrived at by said committee.

ARTICLE XII.

The time of expiration of contract to be January 1st, 1909, with proviso that the arbitration committee meets three months prior to expiration of contract, to agree on terms of new contract. The decision of the arbitration committee to be final and binding as to the new agreement.

Signed for the Company,  
.....  
Signed for the Organization,  
.....  
Dated at New York,  
.....

The following are the firms that have signed agreements in Boston for an in-

crease of 25c per day, and reduction of hours:

Boston Nickel Plating Co, 52 hours per week.

Bay State Plating Co., 54 hours per week.

The National Plating Co., 52 hours per week.

Enterprise Plating Co., 54 hours per week.

Winthrop Plating Co., 50 hours per week.

Cambridge Plating Co., 54 hours per week.

South Boston Plating Co., 54 hours per week.

Boston Silver Plating Co., 52 hours per week.

Brown Beer Pump Co., 48 hours per week.

Herman Strater Sons, 54 hours per week.

DeCeco Brass Works, 54 hours per week.

Newark Faucet Co., 54 hours per week.

C. W. Hodgdon Brass Co., 54 hours per week.

The last five mentioned are joint agreements, including Locals Nos. 55, 95 and 192. The following chandelier firms in Boston, by verbal agreements, are working 53 hours per week, at \$2.75 per day:

Waterbury & McKenney.

C. H. McKenney.

Bryant & Wilson.

McDermont.

Pettingell & Andrews.

Edeson.

Tarball & Co.

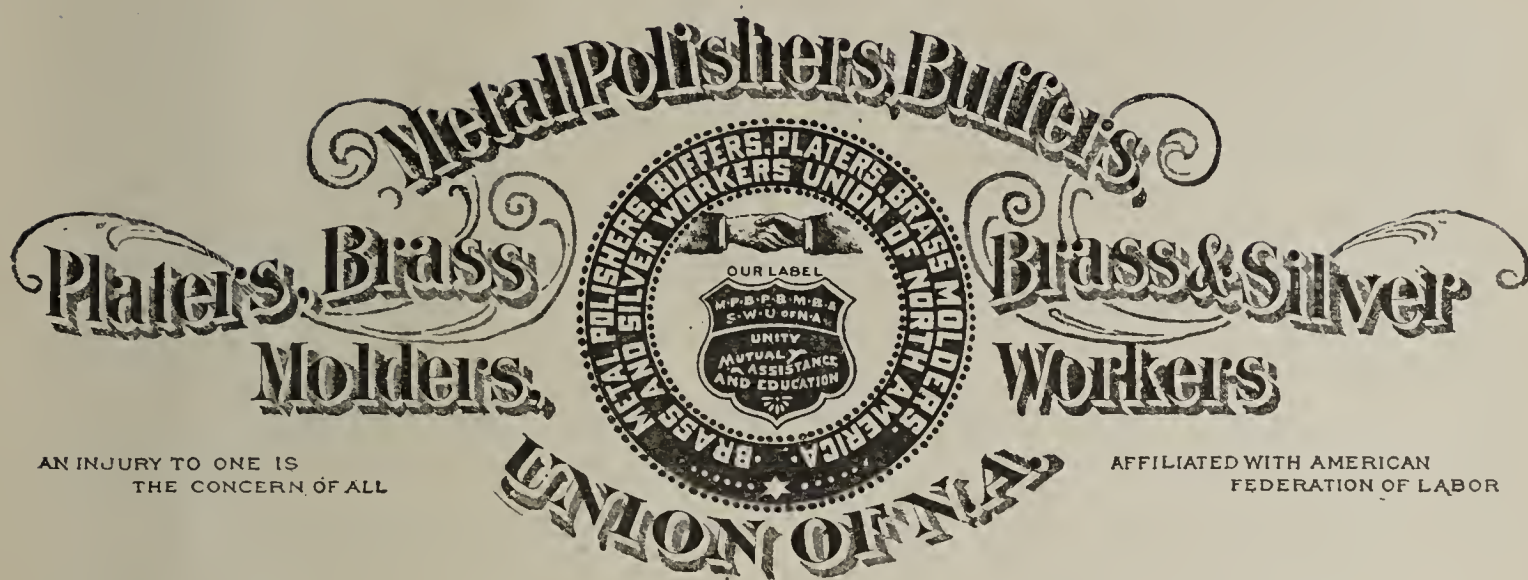
Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) GEO. LEVER.

I. P. Hyde Mfg. Co., of Southbridge, Mass., have signed an agreement with Local No. 292, thoroughly unionizing their factory, and have been granted the use of "Our Label," and have been removed from the unfair list.

The Union Cutlery and Hardware Co., of Unionville, Conn., and Local No. 181, of Unionville, Conn., whereby the members are to be allowed more wheels and piece-work prices adjusted so the men who were making \$2.50 per day heretofore will now make \$3.00 per day.

JAS. S. MERCHANT,





## The Journal,

Published Monthly by the M. P., B., P., B. M.  
and Brass and Silver Workers Int. U. of N. A.

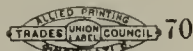
CHAS. R. ATHERTON, Editor and Manager,

Room 409, Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.

Entered at Post Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, as  
second-class matter.

Correspondents will please write on one side of  
the paper only.

Subscription—50 cents per year; single copies  
5 cents.



Don't forget the ventilation clause  
when signing new contracts.

Do we always inquire for the label  
when we make a purchase? Consistency  
should be the first attribute of a union  
man.

A man who is not an avowed and  
staunch friend of organized labor had  
better stay out of politics this fall. The  
cannon balls of the civil war are rusted.

We ask the indulgence of the mem-  
bership for the protracted delay in the  
issuance of the June JOURNAL and the  
consequent slight delay of the present is-  
sue. The removal of the General Head-  
quarters brought with it a multitude of  
added duties.

The JOURNAL this month contains  
communications from several locals  
that have not been heard from previous-  
ly for a long time. This is encouraging.  
We hope that many others will be in  
line for the next issue. In order that  
there may be room for all, the communi-  
cations should not be too long. We sin-  
cerely ask every member to help make  
the JOURNAL the medium through which  
all workers in our crafts may keep in  
touch with one another. Technical ar-  
ticles on any branch of the work from  
members of the organization are espe-  
cially invited.

It is our earnest desire that THE  
JOURNAL be made a medium for the ex-  
ploitation and exchange of ideas upon  
this great question of labor and progress;  
has your local been doing its share? No  
local is so small but that it can contrib-  
ute a letter once a month, all you with  
views on the labor question send them  
in through your local. Know thyself,  
and thy fellow man through the columns  
of THE JOURNAL.

### NOTICE.

The lockout is still on at the Cheney  
Hammer Co., of Little Falls, N. Y. All  
locals are requested to appoint com-  
mittees to go before the machinists, boil-  
er makers, carpenters, wood workers,  
etc., and urge them not to purchase ham-  
mers marked "Cheney Hammer Co., Lit-  
tle Falls, N. Y., or "G. D. W.," and at  
the same time visit your hardware deal-  
ers, and if they are selling these goods,  
notify them that this firm is unfair to  
organized labor.

When labor unions are invited by scientific and medical societies to unite with them in an effort to accomplish a great good, it is one of the signs of the times that the world is growing greater and better. A fight has been going on against the scourge of consumption for a number of years—in fact, ever since its true cause was discovered by the eminent German specialist a score of years ago. The contest has heretofore been confined to the learned societies and to such philanthropists as saw fit to interest themselves in the matter. But as the conditions which seemed to bring about this enemy of the race were found to be impure air, overworked and depleted bodies, and immoderate and irrational habits, it became plain that the most practical way to oppose the progress of the disease was to do away with, or at least reduce to a minimum, the breeding spots of the germ.

From the nature of their occupations workers who are engaged in the manufacturing industries are the principal sufferers. Factory conditions are not usually arranged with an eye single to the health of the employes. Mortality statistics carefully compiled have shown that the death rate from lung troubles rises and falls according as these conditions are good or bad. In view of these things the Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has earnestly asked the co-operation of all unions in the American Federation of Labor to join in this campaign of education. That the appeal has struck a responsive chord is evidenced by the journals of all the affiliated crafts.

As metal polishers we are forced to admit that we should take the greatest interest in this matter. Each individual can be a benefactor to the extent of improving his home conditions, and as an organization we can continually make our demands stronger in this regard. In another part of this JOURNAL will be found the address of Vice President Hellthaler before the Civic Federation of New York, on this subject. The address is a splendid presentation of the conditions under which our craftsmen are employed.

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That the International Union is destined to become a mighty power in the

very near future, can be easily conjectured, from the fact that a few years ago it was impossible to raise any money by assessment or otherwise. While today, it is but necessary to make known the need, and the money is forthcoming. No one can realize the feeling of pride that permeates ye editor at this moment, knowing conditions in the past, and realizing himself a new officer in a new place, sending out a call for \$10,000 to be used as security for the appearance of Collins and Kerlin, with a time limit of 15 days to raise it in, and here it is every dollar subscribed within ten days; who could help feeling proud of the organization that without reserve, comes to the rescue of members in distress, so promptly. \$10,000 is a large sum, but no fears will be entertained in the future that emergencies may arise which we cannot meet, for this call shows conclusively that our motto: "An injury to one is the concern of all," is the standard we have attained, and having realized this goal, just think of the power that can be exerted. Where will the employers' association get off at when they attack one of our locals with a view of wiping it out of existence. A battle with them in some sections of the country is inevitable, but when it can be met by men who believe in our motto, it means victory for our side, even though it requires thousands of dollars and months of time for its consummation. We are becoming acquainted with each other slowly, but surely, and when it comes that a brother on the Pacific coast is stricken and his cry of distress is heard in every section of our great country, and our locals respond to his cry, does that not show that we are brothers in fact as well as name. Our example will be followed by other organizations until finally, an universal brotherhood of men will be established more securely than the rock of Gibraltar.

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In May our initiations and reinstatements passed the six hundred mark. The average per month for the first six months of this year will be about four hundred. The monthly average for the past two years was 230 per month. As this is a steady, substantial growth, the outlook for the future seems very bright.



### A NOBLE RESPONSE.

Since our history began as an organized union, in fact, since the beginning of history of trades unionism, there has never been a year in which the opponents of organized labor have been so active, so determined and so united as in this year of grace 1906. Capitalists, corporations and trusts—legal and illegal—seem to have joined forces and funds in a last final effort to establish what they are pleased to term the "open shop." Millions of money have been wasted, business and reputations sacrificed, all for the single purpose of breaking the ranks of organized labor, and what has it availed? Absolutely nothing. Not even the first intrenchments of the labor army have been taken. The union forces remain intact, and answer to roll call all along the line.

If there is any lingering doubt in the minds of the opposition as to the strong bond which unites the membership of the Metal Polishers' union, a recent incident of the Newark (O.) strike ought to extinguish it. In that unfortunate seven months' struggle with the bosses, everything possible was done to preserve order and discipline in the ranks of the strikers. But in conflicts of such magnitude and bitterness, it would be more than human to hope to entirely avoid personal encounters or even tragedies. Three murders resulted. It is not the place here to discuss the merits of these cases, but nine of our members were arrested, indicted and tried on the charges in connection. Seven of the nine were promptly acquitted on trial, and two—Brothers Kerlin and Collins—found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. On an appeal being taken for new trials, their bail was fixed at \$5,000 each. Responsible property owners of Newark, who believed the men innocent, were asked to go on their bond and consented. At this point the manufacturers' association got in their fine work. Every influence that ingenuity could devise was brought to bear on these citizens, until they finally weakened at the last moment and refused to sign their names. It then became necessary to raise ten thousand dollars in cash to save the men from prison. A few of the largest locals were asked to loan the general of-

fice what money they could spare to contribute to this vast sum. The response was generous and fraternal and came from all sections alike. Perhaps there never was a nobler action taken by an organized body. Certainly nothing could have better showed the perfect unity and brotherhood that exist within our ranks. In less than eight days from the time the invitation was sent out, a sufficient sum was received for the purpose.

The table following gives the responses in the order received. The amounts will be returned to the locals with 4 per cent interest added.

Local 17—Buffalo, N. Y.....	\$ 50 00
Local 4—Piqua, O.....	100 00
Local 6—Chicago .....	1,500 00
Local 95—Boston .....	100 00
Local 9—Elizabeth, N. J.....	2,500 00
Local 13—St. Louis.....	1,000 00
Local 12—Brooklyn .....	25 00
Local 2—Toledo, O.....	500 00
Local 277—Menominee, Mich..	50 00
Local 43—Hamilton, O.....	200 00
Local 155—Bay State, Mass...	100 00
Local 99—St. Louis.....	100 00
Local 98—Newark, N. J.....	100 00
Local 21—Toronto, Can.....	100 00
Local 250—Kenosha, Wis.....	100 00
Local 90—Philadelphia .....	100 00
Local 114—Aurora, Ill.....	100 00
Local 1—Detroit .....	2,000 00
Local 209—New Kensington, Pa.	150 00
Local 45—Kenosha, Wis.....	500 00
Local 44—Newark, N. J.....	500 00
Drawn from Newark strike fund	125 00

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Total.....\$10,000 00

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On another page will be found a copy of the agreement which employers must sign to be entitled to the use of our label. President Grout calls attention to the fact that we have been imposed upon at different times by firms using the label and representing their product as fair that had no shadow of a claim to it. We ask the members of every local to be on the alert in detecting such cases and report them to the General Office at once. We promise that prosecution shall follow. The courts have upheld the rights of the union in this matter, time and again. We certainly cannot afford to be behind other unions in protecting these rights.

DONATIONS TO OUR UNFORTU-  
NATE BROTHERS IN SAN  
FRANCISCO, CAL.

Money sent to International Head-  
quarters:

Local No.	Amount.
41 Dunkirk, N. Y.....	\$ 10 00
8 Meriden, Conn.....	10 00
26 Hamilton, Ont.....	10 00
155 Bay State, Mass.....	10 00
118 Athol, Mass.....	10 00
18 Boston, Mass.....	20 00
103 Lowell, Mass.....	10 00
99 St. Louis, Mo.....	25 00
121 Paterson, N. J.....	2 00
277 Menominee, Mich.....	63 25
98 Newark, N. J.....	5 00
43 Hamilton, Ohio.....	10 00
292 Southbridge, Mass.....	5 00
255 Pittsburg, Pa.....	5 00
12 Brooklyn, N. Y.....	25 00
172 Detroit, Mich.....	1 00
4 Piqua, O.....	5 00
286 Lockport, Ill.....	5 00
169 Norwich, Conn.....	17 75
66 St. Louis, Mo.....	25 00
52 Thompsonville, Con.....	5 00
80 Westfield, Mass.....	12 00
245 Decatur, Ill.....	12 00
116 Minneapolis, Minn.....	5 00
48 Middletown, O.....	10 00
57 Elmira, N. Y.....	10 00
5 Dayton, O.....	9 00
35 Hartford, Conn.....	10 00
138 Belleville, Ill.....	5 00
320 Montreal, Can.....	5 00
Total.....	\$357 00

This amount has been forwarded to  
Vice-President Thos. Caudwell.

Money sent direct to Vice-President  
Caudwell:

Local No.	Amount.
129 Edwardsville .....	\$ 6 50
12 Brooklyn .....	25 00
7 Grand Rapids, Mich.....	10 00
17 Buffalo, N. Y.....	25 00
3 Cleveland, O.....	10 00
166 Newark, Ohio.....	5 00
37 Waterbury, Conn.....	25 00
111 Quincy, Ill.....	5 00
175 Kensington, Ill.....	25 00

250 Kenosha, Wis.....	10 00
68 Cincinnati, O.....	15 00
187 Wakefield .....	5 00
154 Taunton, Mass.....	5 00
21 Toronto, Ont.....	25 00
116 Minneapolis, Minn.....	5 00
95 Boston, Mass.....	25 00
98 Newark, N. J.....	5 00
6 Chicago, Ill.....	50 00
13 St. Louis, Mo.....	75 00
167 Meriden, Conn.....	50 00
113 Rochester, N. Y.....	10 00
44 Newark, N. J.....	25 00
123 Fremont, Ohio.....	5 00
45 Kenosha, Wis.....	25 00
9 Elizabeth, N. J.....	100 00
87 New York.....	10 00
Total.....	\$581 50

Donated through various funds:

Local No.	Amount.
171 Ind., Indiana Morning Sun..	\$ 10 00
2 Toledo, O., Factory Fund...	75 00
129 Edwardsville, N. O. Nelson Factory Fund.....	4 84
282 New York Central Federated Union of N. Y.....	100 00
49 Rock Island, R. I. Arsenal Fund .....	10 00
49 Rock Island, R. I. Tri-City Labor Congress.....	12 50
98 Newark, N. J., Newark News Fund .....	10 00
6 Chicago, Chicago Examiner Fund .....	50 00
125 Watertown, N. Y., Factory and City Fund.....	20 00
192 Boston, Mass., Factory Fund	25 00
20 New York, Factory Fund...	25 00
50 Watertown, Mass., Public Fund .....	20 00
90 Philadelphia, Pa., General Fund of Philadelphia.....	25 00
69 Toledo, O., General Fund of Toledo .....	19 00
317 Kenosha, Wis., General Fund of Kenosha.....	12 00
44 Newark, N. J., General Fund of Newark.....	10 00
156 Geneva, N. Y., General Fund of Geneva.....	15 00
45 Kenosha, Wis., General Fund of Kenosha.....	120 00
Total .....	\$563 34



The above is not a complete list, as all locals have donated through various funds. Locals who have been omitted will be given credit for any amounts donated in the August issue of THE JOURNAL, by notifying the general office.

Received by International headquarters .....\$ 357 00

Sent direct to Vice President  
Caudwell ..... 581 50  
Donated through various funds 563 34

Total .....\$1,501 84

### NEW LOCALS ORGANIZED.

Local No. 321, Middletown, Conn.—Metal Polishers, organized March 29, by Vice President Merchant, with ten charter members.

Local No. 322, Kenosha, Wis.—Coach, Carriage and Automobile Lamp Makers and Spinners. Organized May 7, with thirty-seven charter members, by E. Kalamaikumski.

Local No. 323, Kokomo, Ind.—Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers. Organized May 7, by A. E. Walsh. Seven charter members.

Local No. 324, Meriden, Conn.—Silver Finishers. Organized May 1, by A. Hellthaler; eighteen charter members.

Local No. 325, Evansville, Ind.—Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers. Organized May 24, by P. D. Drain, with fourteen charter members.

Local No. 326, Joliet, Ill.—Polishers, Buffers and Platers. Organized June 1, by W. W. Britton; thirteen charter members.

Local No. 327, Fulton, Ill.—Polishers, Buffers and Platers. Organized June 9, by W. W. Britton; ten charter members.

### LOCALS RE-ORGANIZED.

Local No. 39, Marion, Ind.—By A. E. Walsh.

### TRADE-UNION NOTES.

[*Typographical Journal.*]

The union bakers of Chicago succeeded in establishing a new wage scale in every shop but one in that city. The union members received a flat increase of \$1 per week over the old scale

Every spender of money earned by the unionist should bear in mind that the dollar he spends for a non-union product is a dollar toward the support of an enemy.

The blackmailing and blacklisting tactics of some "business agents" of employers' associations lay in the shade anything that has been charged against walking delegates of labor unions. Yet these associations assert that they are opposed to such methods.

If the employers' association is to be the dictator of conditions of employment it will take but a short time to demoralize the industrial situation. Fluctuations in the wage scale will do more toward unsettling business than the possible demands of organized labor for betterments in wages or working hours.

Some day the true conditions may be acknowledged by the union fighters. When they have found that the claimed 90 per cent is not strong enough to carry the burden of the world's work, they may conclude that they have been misinformed, and that organized labor represents something more than the 10 per cent which it is now credited with by them. As a matter of fact skilled labor in all manufacturing centers of the country is organized, and the organizations comprise fully 90 per cent of the competent workmen of their trades.

The settlement of the anthracite miners' differences without a strike seems to have been quite a disappointment to the coal barons, employers' association, and others whose avowed purpose is to disrupt the unions. Even the operators' officials deny that the settlement carried with it a recognition of the union, and the petty officials have attempted to nullify the agreement by discriminations against some of the men.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Letters of interest to the craft for this department must be briefly written on but one side of the paper, and must reach this office prior to the 25th of the month, otherwise they cannot be inserted before the next issue. The right of revision or rejection is reserved by the Editor.

### EAST PITTSBURG, PA.

East Pittsburg, Pa., June 25, 1906.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

Well, Mr. Editor, if you will kindly give me the space, I will write again to my brother polishers, brass workers, etc., through the JOURNAL, and let them know how business is here at East Pittsburg, and also say a few words to our organized brothers throughout the country.

Well, in the first place, business keeps fairly good, all the members of 255 being on full time, and you know brothers **that's the main point** to consider, when business is good it means lots of work, and without work, which gives us the wherewith, we would not cut much ice anywhere, would we? For when business gets slow and work ceases, we find ourselves, as a general rule, up against it, as the majority of us do not seem to have the faculty of laying up a bit of money, stored away for the time when through sickness, accident, strike or other reason whatever it may be, we find ourselves out of a job. And it might not be out of place right here to say, that when we are at work and everything is running along nice and smoothly, we seem to forget the rainy day, never think of being short and up against it, forget all about the hard knocks that you and I, and all of us have received. No, indeed, we are good fellows then, making good pay, and spending it; we get up against a bar, and nothing is too good for us, everybody will laugh very easily when we tell a funny story, everyone is only too willing to pat you on the back then. You have a good paying job, you have a bundle of money in your pocket. Strictly speaking, you think you are "it." This being a good fellow is great, is it not? How the scene shifts, when reverses come. You are out of work. How cold the greeting you receive from friends who readily clasped your hand in the days when you were prosperous. They would lend you ten

or twenty in those days; if you just wanted to borrow a dollar now they are sorry, don't you know, but really they are short just now. How little the dollar seemed in your prosperous days when buying a round of drinks, but how big it would look just now. O, yes, this being a good fellow is great, but as my friend Charlie White once said, the workhouse is filled with good fellows.

How much better off we would be, how much better off all members of organized labor would be if they held on to their money better than they do. If they made a practice of always laying aside a bit of their earnings, then when we would have trouble in the shop, and was ordered out by the International, we wouldn't mind it much. A layoff would do us good; we would have a bit of money to pay expenses and go about and enjoy the loaf and wouldn't care if the strike lasted a month or two, and then when the manufacturer saw and learned that we were not going to commence skipping meals right away, I believe we would stand a better chance of winning out, don't you? And speaking of strikes. I believe that we should get the citizens of this country educated up to the knowledge that they should elect men as senators and congressmen to go to Washington to make laws to the effect that would compel all manufacturers to have their books open for inspection at all times by the government. This, I believe to be the only way to solve the labor question. Have the government keep in touch with all corporations, know just how much profit is made on all articles manufactured or mined, whichever it might be, then empower the government to compel each concern to allow its stockholders a certain per centage of profits for each dollar they had invested and after deducting running expenses of the plant, the balance to be shared with the employes, so much to each,



according to what he was rated at in wages.

If this was done throughout the country, we would no doubt find lots of employers whose greed for gold oversteps their sense of humanity, and who have their unfortunate employees ground down to the lowest notch; men who are merely existing, working perhaps ten or twelve hours a day for a mess of pottage, for perhaps just enough to keep body and soul together. Don't look up, my brothers, when I say twelve hours a day; right here in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, through the rolling mills, twelve hours constitutes a day's work, and I tell you it's work. To see those lads coming home to supper after working since 5 o'clock a. m., in some mills a half hour for dinner! I tell you, in the words of the street urchin, "they are all in." And that is why I say the most feasible plan to control and regulate the working class is to let the government control and keep track of their profits. If this were done, see what good would come of it.

You might say how could they do that? Let me tell you some facts, and every word I write is as I say, facts. I will show you where a company of moneyed men, stockholders of one of the greediest, most diabolical (notice the word, Al) companies in the steel and iron trust of Pittsburgh made in one month a profit of fifty-two thousand dollars. At that time, about 1874, Andrew Carnegie and his company of moneyed men had hold of the Edgar Thomson steel works, and were engaged in manufacturing steel rails, and they were manufacturing a steel rail at a cost of thirty-eight dollars, and the market price was forty-two dollars a ton. They kept improving their machinery, getting their men to work as fast and as many hours for a day's work as possible until they succeeded in getting the price of steel rails down to the lowest possible notch. Still the market was paying them forty-two dollars and fifty cents a ton for steel rails that it did not cost them thirty-eight dollars to manufacture, and working every man they possibly could, they could not supply the demand. The market was crying for rails. Carnegie and his mills were working night and day; the day was not long enough. Richard the Third, I believe, cried long ago for a horse. Carnegie and his company, the

Edgar Thomson Steel Company wished for a longer day. Oh, for a day with forty hours.

Listen and I'll tell you how fast the golden flood poured into Andy's pockets.

In one month they netted, on steel rails alone, a profit of fifty-two thousand dollars; more in one month than you or I could save at polishing in two hundred years, and there ain't the least doubt in my mind, had one of the workmen been so presumptuous as to ask for more pay, he would be lucky if he wasn't discharged. I know that when the Amalgamated Iron Workers struck for an increase in wages, only fourteen years later, they were locked out, and one of the hardest battles between capital and labor was the result. The above figures I quote from the history of the iron and steel trust in the United States, and they are facts.

Well, 255 had the pleasure of International President Grout's presence last month. We tried to get up a rousing meeting to welcome him, but it's hard where we have so few members. Over two-thirds of the members turned out, but then I am afraid the reception appeared chilly to our President. Business Agent John Manion brought President Grout forward on the platform, and in a neat little speech introduced him to the body. The short time that Jack has been Business Agent is already bearing fruit, and Jack is fast putting on that polished manner in addressing a body of workers that appears to gradually become our different international leaders (no con intended).

President Grout made a very interesting speech on our organization's past, present and future. Altogether we had a pleasant evening. Brother Day gave us a few selections on the piano after the meeting. Some one suggested that our past Treasurer, Charlie Caldwell, sing that beautiful ballad of his, "Please Do Not Drive That Spike in Mother's Face," but Charlie passed it up. Charlie is good at passing. I went home at 11, and the last thing going down the stairs I heard Charlie say, "I pass." I guess I'll ring off now, or I am afraid you will not let me write again, and to let my old friends in Locals 37 and 95 know who is dishing up this dope, I will sign myself.

DAN MURPHY.

**FROM GRAND RAPIDS.**

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 25, 1906.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

Since my last report Local No. 7 initiated and reinstated a few more, making a total of six. Bros. G. Oldenberg and J. Cramer have withdrawn, going to invest their money in the jobbing business in which we hope they be successful. In regard to getting the craftsmen better organized, would say that this matter is a tough proposition, owing to the fact that there are too many in this burg who are, although far from being satisfied with their present conditions, ever willing to either denounce the union or are too weak to protest, or join the union for fear they might lose their position. Indications, however, point to a complete organization, they are gradually coming to their senses and will sooner or later join us, whether they like to or not, because the harmony and fair wages that exist in fairly well organized shops is such a contrast to the state of confusion and low wages that prevails amongst the unorganized that it appeals to the most stupid and "independent" craftsman, that unionism after all is the remedy that will prevent them from being flung in every direction caused by competition and stimulated jealousy among themselves.

As to conditions over here, No. 7 has no apologies to offer, we have been in the business long enough to know what to do and wish to inform the readers that No. 7 is not "asleep" as reported by Bro. Thos. Lynch, of Detroit, in the March number, a remark, which perhaps, the editor would not have published had he known that the "extent of his findings" is a mystery to No. 7, inasmuch that he was not anywhere near Grand Rapids to our knowledge. His "findings" must evidently been the result of a nightmare, as No. 7 has never yet been as sleepy as Bro. Lynch likes to have your readers believe it is and we desire to wipe the cobwebs off his vision, as No. 7 has at no time lost an opportunity to benefit its members or the organization, as a whole, to the best of its ability.

That No. 7 has not progressed as much as some of our sister locals, should not be credited to her and if any one wishes to take the trouble to investigate, he will find that she has advanced as much, if not more, than the average

trade union in this city; he will also find that the united opposition of the M. P. A. and C. A. together with the assistance of the indifferent and unscrupulous workmen, of which we seem to have more than our share, has baffled some of the best organized unions, and with the exception of the printers, bricklayers and cigarmakers, they have succeeded in molesting the progress of the trades union movement to a considerable extent, to which every union that went out on strike can testify.

We do not believe, however, that Bro. T. Lynch belongs to the kind of critics commonly known as "knockers." He should, however, come and find out first before he reported of his findings (?); had he done this, he would have found that No. 7 put as much money in the International treasury, perhaps more, than any local of its size; it has cost the International nor any local a cent for assistance of any kind, it has driven out of town a considerable number of unfair goods, it has established a scale of wages which every employer, whether favorable or hostile to the union, recognizes as the standard for polishers and buffers; it has raised wages of both crafts from nine to ten dollars a week about fifteen years ago, to \$3.00 a day, in fact the majority of members receive \$3.00 per day for polishing and from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per day for buffers, and it didn't cost the International nor Bro. Lynch a cent. To be sure, we are conservative, well, I am glad we are, for there is no one that knows it better than we do that if we had not been conservative we would have shared the same fate as some of our explosive locals did that came to grief some years ago, after putting the International treasury out of commission. That District Council No. 9 has dissolved, is to be regretted, although we received no actual benefit out of it whatever, on the contrary, after spending a lot of money to keep it in working condition it was dissolved just about the time an organizer was to be put in this section; it was no Grand Rapids somnambulist that put No. 9 to sleep, as Local No. 1 well knows, but No. 7 undoubtedly will be in favor of reorganizing the council again, provided we get a little more benefit out of it than we did before.

Fraternally yours,

H. J. HOENICKE.



**ALLEGHENY, PA.**

Allegheny, Pa., June 24, 1906.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

As it is not very often the brothers hear from the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers Local No. 177, I beg for a small place in our July or August journal, to state to the brothers that we are still alive, and are doing better than we have done for some time. The trade in the brass industry is good, and the brothers are all working; the old stove shop is a little slow at present, but we hope to see it on top in the near future.

On the 15th of June No. 177 gave a joint smoker with the Brass Finishers Local 272. Our worthy International President, A. B. Grout, was here, and we had a good time. Brother Grout gave us a very good talk on the condition of the trade. We had a very nice time, and hope to have Brother Grout with us soon again.

We got quite a few members to sign up applications, and expect to initiate at least twenty new members in the next month. We have a good set of officers at the head of our local at present, and hope to accomplish much.

All brothers coming this way will be given the best we can give. Wishing success and best wishes to all, I remain,

Yours fraternally,  
JAS. VAN TILBURG,  
Honorary Bro. Local 177.

**FROM ALLEGHENY, PA.**

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

Local 177 is still in existence and doing business. We held a smoker and open meeting on the 15th of June. Our International President Grout was with us and delivered an address that was worth coming to hear, and will long be remembered by the boys in this neck of the woods. We also had on our program Bro. O'Neil with a speech on conditions in this city and it was well received. Next was Bro. Dillon with a dance and I must say that Bro. Dillon is the goods in the dance line. Conditions in this city are very bad in our line, as the work is mostly brass and no blowers, so the old rule would not stand good here of eating a peck of dirt before you die, as our boys are forced to eat that much per day and still some people are under the impression that they cannot get any better; they say there is no law to force the manufactur-

er to put in blowers, but if they will refer to Section 11 of the factory laws of Pennsylvania they will see there is a law, and all we want to do is to force them to comply with this law. Most of the small shops work day work and pay from 25 to 30 cents per hour, piecework shops make from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day. There are about six shops working the nine-hour system and we expect to get some more in line in the near future. Trade at present, fair, so with our membership swelled to about double our present membership, we hope to bring about better conditions and show some of our knockers that unionism and a little backbone can better conditions a great deal. It has been the aim of some working at our craft in our city to try and knock this local every chance they get, but their knocking has strengthened us and one of these days we shall return the compliment with interest. We have our charter open for sixty days and by the time it expires we expect to be on good sound footing and hope to be able to do something for the betterment of our conditions, as it is very much needed in this city. Hoping this will meet with your approval, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE PUGH,  
Local 177.

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.**

Toronto, June 6, 1906.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I will give my second letter to the JOURNAL this month to let all our brothers know we are still in business. We are getting after our suspended members now, as we are going to raise the reinstatement fee to \$10 and three month's dues, instead of \$5 and three month's dues. Work is still fair in Toronto and vicinity. Well, brothers, we are going to run our annual excursion to Niagara Falls on Saturday, June 23, by the Niagara Navigation steamers and the Gorge route, and from the way the tickets are going, it is going to be a huge success. Now, brothers, come along and have a good time with us, as the tickets are only \$1.25 for adults, and 65 cents for children.

I forgot to tell you that our financial secretary tells me the dues are coming in better than ever they did

since we were organized, 14 years ago, and I tell you they keep him busy on meeting nights, and as he is always out for the money, he hits the membership whenever he sees them, and his house is always open to receive dues any hour of the day or night, and if he is not at home, his wife will take them and give receipt. That is the kind of members we want. Our officers are all up to their jobs this year; they turn out every meeting. I will tell you about them in the next letter, as I am afraid this letter will be too long for you to print if I don't stop. I am the third statistician this year; we got none from the other two and too much from me. Since writing the above, we have received the appeal from the Executive Board, in behalf of our brothers in Newark, O., so we held a special meeting and did what we could, namely sent what the Executive Board asked for. I hope all our members voted as heartily for it as Local 21 did. I remain

Fraternally yours,

J. C. CURLETT.

#### LETTER

##### From a Wise Old Shiner to His Son.

MY DEAR SON—Your last letter found me roughing out in the same old way. You asked my advice regarding your duties as a trades unionist, and how to size up the bunch. It is pretty hard to sort out at a distance; but from your descriptions, I will say that the chap with the long under lip and a scowl on his face, who can't say much at a meeting unless he has a few courage boosters under his belt and when he does bark, it is a knock, he is one to sidestep; you can't get rid of him, but he is one of the clogs to the wheels of progress of trades unionism; he is one of the good chaps who get confidential with the bartender and tell all they know, or at least what they think they know; but when the local needs a little help, refuses to serve on committees, and knocks the willing ones who are trying to do their bit. I will try and give you a line on the other type of kicker later on, but before closing, let me give you a tip on your duty as a union man: read everything for and against unionism, listen while the wise boy is talking his head off, but use your own thinking apparatus, use union made goods, that is the real article of unionism, buy no article

unless it has the label on it, if it can be bought. It don't take hot air to convince people you are all O. K. Obey your constitution and serve your local to the best of your ability, and you will not be ashamed to take your place among the real men of your craft. If you are right and honest with yourself, you will have no trouble in showing others you have the real goods and are not a four-flusher—a card man in a scab suit with a tenement house cigar in your mouth. Be a man, the worst enemy we have to-day is the card man who is afraid to stand up for the manly principles of unionism, and too weak to uphold and fight to maintain the union label. With best wishes, from

The old man,  
GEORGE EMERY.

(Second letter next month.)

#### SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 26, 1906.

*Chas R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

In regards to the conditions of our local and vicinity, I would state that our local is in very good condition at the present time, we having initiated about 50 members in the last three months with good prospects of getting many more. The shops in Syracuse are all running full time, the brothers are all working and everything looks bright for some time to come.

A short time ago we got a raise of 25 cents a day in the two largest shops in town, namely, Smith Bros.' Typewriter and the Smith-Premier Typewriter Works.

Now let me say a good word for the work Joseph Stokes is doing in the Fifth District. He came to Syracuse and awoke that good old union spirit which seemed dead and with the help of the brothers of Local 15, he did some very fine work, as the increase in our membership shows. Now I hope the brothers of the Fifth District will appreciate the excellent work he is doing and pay their little assessment promptly, so that we may keep him on the road in this district, as there is plenty of work for him to do. With the best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. P. KEENAN, Fin. Sec.  
Financial Secretary.



**LONDON, ONTARIO.**

London, Ontario, June 15, 1906.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

After permitting ourselves to be omitted in the news columns of the JOURNAL for the past two issues, we again contribute, hoping that this might interest at least some of our brothers who formerly labored under the jurisdiction of this bright little local of the Forest City of Canada. We are looking forward with anxiety to the coming convention of District Council No. 7, which will convene in Hamilton on July 2nd. We realize that something should be done to again build up this district, which is in rather bad shape for the want of the services of a good live organizer. It is hardly necessary for me to dwell on that matter here at present, as no doubt it will come up for discussion at the convention, which will be over before the July JOURNAL reaches its readers.

We had, as our guests, last meeting night, Mr. Jos. T. Marks, Editor of Canada's oldest and leading labor paper, *The Industrial Banner*, and Mr. Magnus Sinclair, executive officer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, who gave the boys a very interesting address, which was well received. He dwelt at some length on the necessity of the brothers attending the meetings regular, by so doing they encouraged their officers in their efforts to perform the duties which their respective offices called upon them to perform.

Mr. Sinclair is here reorganizing the street railway employes, in which he has met with great success. After the meeting the boys partook of refreshments and enjoyed the musical program rendered by the talented members of the local, which brought to a close, a very profitable and enjoyable evening.

The fourth convention of the "Labor Educational Society of Ontario" was held in this city on May 24th last, and was the most successful in the history of the society. They are undertaking what they call the great forward movement and intend holding public mass meetings in the different cities throughout Ontario in the interest of organized labor.

The instituting of Women's Union Label Leagues is also one of their main features. They are of the opinion that

if they can get the ladies educated up to purchase union label goods on all occasions, in preference to non-label goods, it will greatly strengthen the cause of labor, as the women, as a rule, spend the major portion of the workmen's earnings in purchasing the necessities of life. This matter was thoroughly discussed and no doubt much good will result therefrom.

THOMAS E. NICHOLLS.

**ILION, N. Y.**

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Another month has gone by with no change in the lockout at the Cheney Hammer Co. of Little Falls, the only people they have been able to secure are farmers and foreigners, but we hope, with the aid of organized labor, to win the fight, and know it can be done if they visit the stores in their locality and try and stop the sales.

Local 42 is still on the gain, and if members still try and induce fellow workmen to join our ranks, we will have a local to feel proud of.

Work in this vicinity is very good at this time, while other years it has been bad.

Hoping that all organized labor will comply with the request on circular, sent out, knowing that if they do, we will win our fight, I remain

Fraternally yours,

E. G. MALLERY,

Corresponding Secretary.

**QUINCY, ILL.**

Quincy, Ill., June 26, 1906.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

It has been a very long time since our brothers have read or heard anything of Local 111, so I will write you, and let our organization know how we are going ahead, slow but sure. Business is pretty good at the present time, we are taking in a few new members, but not as many as we ought to. The brothers here need a good "roast" about once a month, or they forget they are members of a local. We have some members we secured higher wages for and after they got it they ceased paying their dues. Now brothers, we hope this does not GO all over, for if it did why we would have a very poor organization. Other members forget when we have meeting, and therefore have very

poor attendance. The firms here are beginning to make hard coal base burners, so several price committees will have plenty of work, as it is something new in Quincy. But we hope we will come out all O. K. Hoping this will be enough, this time, will try and have more news for our brothers in our next month's JOURNAL, I remain.

Fraternally yours,  
GEO. BISSER,  
Financial Secretary.

### BAY STATE, MASS.

Bay State, Mass., June 26, 1906.

*Chas R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

As our local has not been heard from for a long time in the columns of the JOURNAL, I will write a few lines in regards to the conditions and trade of our local. We have been organized since March, 1901, and up to date have more than held our own; since being organized we have been granted the nine-hour day, along with a few other concessions, and have enjoyed these conditions up to the present time, and all has not been plain sailing, as we have had to stand firm and fight for our conditions, but as in most cases have won what we have set out to do. We have at present an agreement with the International Union of Knife Grinders and the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, which has produced good results, and I believe will be to the best interests of all concerned. In regard to conditions of trade, will say that at present work is booming with indications of continuing for some time. Hoping I have not taken up too much space for the first time, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
RECORDING SECRETARY,  
Local No. 155.

### NOTICE.

Indianapolis, Ind.

The raffle of a Gold Watch for the benefit of Bro. Ralph McCracken, given by Local 171, of Indianapolis, Ind., was won by Bro. Frank Cunningham, of Local No. 4, Piqua, O. The lucky ticket being No. 943.

Respectfully yours,  
OMER HICHMAN,  
Financial Secretary.

### ROCK ISLAND.

Rock Island, Ill., June 25, 1906.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

Business here at Rock Island Arsenal has been very brisk, and the Rock Island Stove Co. is also busy. We have now a membership of sixty steady members and after the July vacation at the Arsenal, can expect a few more.

Local 49 had the first summer picnic down the Mississippi river Sunday, June 3rd, and enjoyed a very fine day of it at Linwood Park.

In the morning a baseball game was played between the polishers at Rock Island Arsenal and the Rock Island Stove Co. team, which resulted in a victory for the former team in a fast game, 3 to 0. The main features were the work of Bros. Brown and Moody battery for the Island team, Brother Brown having 18 strike-outs.

In the afternoon Bro. Swallow's theatrical artists, all polishers at the stove works, greatly amused the crowd in songs, dances and sketches. Bros. Behan and Clappsaddle in character songs and dances made a hit, as did also Bro. McPartland, buck and wing dancer. After a genuine old New England clam bake served by Bros. Hinds and Briles, the merry shiners left on the launch "Grandpa," which was chartered for the occasion, for home.

W. F. FORD,  
Recording Secretary.

### SUMMER SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.

One touch of sunburn makes the whole world skin.

The Summer Girl makes cowards of us all.

The proof of the picnic is in the eating.

Surf bathing levels all ranks.

There's no fool like a summer fool.

Flirting is its own reward.

A hand in the hand is worth two in the gloves.

A little Summer Girl is a dangerous thing.

Seaside communications corrupt good manners.

Nice men tell no tales.

In a multitude of Summer Girls there is safety.

It's a long head that has no turning.

It's a sea breeze that blows nobody good.—*Punch*.



# Reports of District Councils

## DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 1.

New York, June 7, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

The eleventh regular meeting of District Council No. 1 was held on the above date, with Brother Krenrich presiding, in the absence of President Benson, all locals being represented. Bills and communications were next read and the reports of delegates were received as follows:

Local 12 reports progress, condition of trade good, and everything favorable. Local 282 reports everything favorable; work beginning to run a little slow. Committee reports were next in order and the following report was received from the Picnic Committee: Everything going all right, and as an additional feature we propose to have a contest in a tug-of-war and a fat men's race, each man to weigh 200 lbs. or over, also a base ball game for the championship of the district, between Locals 12 and 282. A handsome gavel, donated by Brothers J. J. Cullen and J. J. Flynn. will be presented to the winner. Brother Malone, on behalf of Local 12, submitted the grievance of the Bramhall Deane Co., relative to the strike of the tin and sheet iron workers, for consideration and the same was placed in the hands of the business agent to act in conjunction with International Vice-President Leary on the matter. The business agent next made his report, which was received, also submitting a complaint against the action of Local 20, to be investigated by the district council, which was accepted, after which the receipts and expenditures were read as follows:

### Receipts for May.

Received from General Secretary on account for P. C. T...	\$ 57 75
Local 12—May P. C. T. and initiation .....	40 25
Local 282—May P. C. T.....	31 05
Local 296—April and May P. C. T. and initiation.....	16 60

Local 20—April and May P. C.

T. and initiation..... 20 40

\$166 05

### Expenditures.

Organizer, four week's salary..	\$100 00
Room rent, May.....	10 00
Secretary and Treasurer's salary for May.....	2 00
Cleaning office, for May.....	2 00
Putting in telephone, for May..	3 52
Moving desk, key for desk, key for door.....	2 40
Treasurer's cash book.....	85

\$120,77

Meeting was adjourned by order of the president.

J. T. KRENRICH,

Secretary District Council No. 1.

New York, June 21, 1906.

The 12th regular meeting of District Council No. 1 was held on the above date, with Bro. Bannon presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, after which the following bills were ordered paid: Room rent, cleaning office, business agent cards and postage to the secretary. The picnic committee reported progress and the following delegates reported for their respective locals: Bro. Malone reports everything favorable for Local No. 12; Bro. Dertinger for 282, reported favorable conditions; Bro. Bannon for 296, progress, and Bro. Benson for Local 20, reported agreement about to be signed unsatisfactory to the local, after which the business agent made his report, which was favorably received. Under the heading of new business, the question of Local 20 employing a business agent outside of our International Union was taken up, and the matter was adjusted by the following decision: That any local can employ a business agent of their own, who must be a member of our International Union, and must work in conjunction with the duly elected business agent of the district, and must report to the office of the business agent

his doings. After which the receipts and expenditures were read. The meeting was adjourned by order of the president. The representation was as follows: No. 12, 2 delegates; No. 282, 2 delegates; No. 296, 1 delegate; No. 20, 2 delegates.

J. T. KRENDRICH,  
Secretary.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 8.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 7, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

The following is my final report for the eleven weeks I worked in Dayton and one week in Cincinnati, as stated in my weekly reports. I have worked constantly in Dayton, with the exception of one week which was spent in Cincinnati for the interest of Local 68. The result of that week's work I cannot positively report, as I was not left there long enough to finish what I had started, but was compelled to leave it in the hands of the Executive Board of Local 68, and while I was there I succeeded in visiting about forty polishers to all of whom I explained our side of the case, and I have very good reasons to believe that they can be persuaded to join the local in that city, but it will take more than a week to do it. I also made arrangements with the brass molders, finishers and silver workers for meetings with them on my return to Cincinnati. In the meantime, they are going to get me lists of the men in the different shops, so that I will be in a position to start the work without delay. Also while there, President Grout and myself made an attempt to have a conference with the Powell Brass Co., to try and settle the strike, which was on at that time, but were unsuccessful in getting to see any member of the firm. The rest of my time since being elected organizer, was spent working for the interest of Local 5, visiting men in the shops and at their homes, making arrangements for entertainments and meetings, and calling on members behind in their dues. We have to date, taken in 44 members with the applications of 12 more, who did not come up last night for initiation, also I have the promise of about 30 more, who positively stated that they would join, but want to wait a while in order to see what Local 5 would do

in the future, and are willing, they say, to pay the full price to come in. My work here, on the special dispensation, is now at an end, so I called a special meeting of the Local Executive Board for tonight, and will turn over to them all my lists and the remaining part of the work. I will leave for Springfield Saturday morning and try and arrange for a meeting of that local Sunday. I will notify you of the results at once, and hope to hear from you by return mail. Respectfully submitted,

JAS. MCGREEVY,  
Organizer.

Receipts.

Local 4—P. C. T.....	\$ 8 00
Local 39—P. C. T.....	4 00
Local 43—P. C. T. and initiation .....	30 60
Local 48—P. C. T.....	2 20
Local 68—P. C. T. and initiation .....	25 40
Local 124—P. C. T. and initiation .....	6 40
Local 116—P. C. T.....	11 20
Local 171—P. C. T.....	7 80
Local 323—P. C. T. and initiation .....	8 40
From International Secretary-Treasurer Atherton .....	\$ 31 25
	<hr/>
	\$135 25

Organizer's Expenses.

April 29 to May 6.....	\$ 21 62
May 6 to May 13.....	25 57
May 13 to May 20.....	22 45
May 20 to May 27.....	22 45
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 92 09
Secretary-Treasurer's salary.....	8 00
Printing, stationery, postage, etc.	11 58
	<hr/>
Total expenses.....	\$111 67
Receipts .....	\$135 25
Balance in treasury..	73 79
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$209 04
Expenses .....	111 67
	<hr/>
Balance in treasury.....	\$ 97 37

G. LUCAS,  
Secretary-Treasurer.



ELECTION FOR ORGANIZER.

DISTRICT 4.

LOCALS	CANDIDATES.				
	BROWNELL C. H.	HART C. G.	LANE C. D.	LEVER G. W.	TAYLOR W.
18					
27				33	2
30			6		1
47					
50		13			1
55	77	1		6	
65					
80					14
84					
95	1	2	4	91	
103		23		4	
118	1	8	3		
139				35	
151					
154		9			
155				30	
174			1	22	
176				31	
182					
187	2	1		10	
192	23			7	
199					
292			2	15	
Totals	104	57	16	284	18

We, the undersigned Ex. Board of Dist. Council No. 4, do hereby signify that the above is a true statement of results of the Organizer's Election of this Council.

K. HAEFELI, Local 155.  
S. CLOUGHERTY, Local 192.  
WM. McCARTHY, Local 176.

The report of the District Secretary-Treasurer of District No. 5 from May 12 to June 12, 1906, is as follows:

Receipts:

May 13—Balance on hand.....	\$84 85
May 13—Local 15.....	25 90
May 13—Local 42.....	20 00
May 14—Local 57.....	4 95
May 22—Local 42.....	10 40
May 28—International .....	24 45
June 1—Local 17.....	11 75
	<hr/>
	\$182 30

Expenses:

Organizer .....	\$50 00
Secretary .....	3 00
	<hr/>
	\$53 00
Total received.....	\$182 30
Total expenses.....	53 00
	<hr/>
Balance .....	\$129 30
New members gained:	
Local 15.....	10
Local 17.....	8
Local 42.....	22
	<hr/>
Total.....	40

JOHN LYONS,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE TAINT.

I decline your double eagles, which are  
jaundiced on their face;  
I decline your silver sinkers, which are  
leprosied and base;  
I will not take your bank notes, which  
are verdigrised and green.  
But haven't you got a New York draft  
that's reasonably clean?

Just a paltry hundred thousand that you  
got by hilling beans,  
And tucked away securely in your hon-  
est working jeans,  
Or a half-forgotten million that you  
earned by digging ditches,  
And has since been segregated from the  
balance of your riches?

Haven't you got a fortune somewhere  
which is rather isolated,  
Which could be formaldehyded, germi-  
cided, fumigated?  
Isn't there any way to get an amnesty or  
absolution,  
So a man might get the money without  
touching the pollution?

For I will not take your money, which  
is greasy in its feel,  
I will not take your millions of Amal-  
gamated Steal;  
I will not take your money which came  
back to you by freight,  
But haven't you got a little bit you made  
in something straight?

—The Royal Blue.

## OAKLAND, CAL.

Oakland, Cal., June 10, 1906.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As a great deal has been written through the newspapers of the disastrous calamity which has recently visited the most prosperous city on the Pacific Coast, and as our brothers from one end of the country to the other have shown their sympathy by financial assistance and kind wishes, it seems fitting that some account of our condition should be made through the columns of the JOURNAL.

As to the earthquake, that is something that my pen fails me when I attempt to describe. Those of you who have stood on the edge of Niagara, or on the brink of the great chasm of the Colorado and have felt at the moment the smallness of mankind and the greatness of our Creator, then you may have some conception as to our feelings on that fateful morning, when it seemed that the very earth were being rended apart. Records say that the quake lasted forty-eight seconds, to the most of us it seemed an endless age, and we were wondering if it would ever stop. Our magnificent city hall, which was fifteen years in building, became a pile of broken stone and twisted iron, in that short time.

Houses were thrown to the ground as though they were built of cards, but this was not the greatest cause of our troubles, for at once fires sprang up throughout the entire city and as the water mains had burst with the earthquake, there was nothing to stop the flames. Imagine then, if you can, those poor people, who, when parts of their houses had fallen, imprisoning them so that it was impossible for them to get out, waiting for the fire to finally reach them and relieve them of their agony, and those who had escaped harm fleeing, and leaving behind them what they had worked years to gain. Then it was soon apparent that our entire city was doomed to destruction. For three days the fire burned, and all attempts to check it being unavailing, and when it was finally checked, very nearly nothing remained of what had been the pride of the coast. With but one exception, every shop where men at our

trade had been employed, had been destroyed. Not alone was the fact that their means of making a living had been taken away from them, but in the cases of four-fifths of our membership, furniture and homes had likewise been destroyed, and those who had managed to save bed clothing and clothes, could be counted as fortunate. Then it was that we could be thankful for the fact that our people throughout the entire country are always ready and willing to help their fellow mankind when utter desolation and want stares them in the face. Were it not for the fact that food and financial assistance poured in, the destitution that would have prevailed would have caused the death of thousands. Soon our brother locals were sending in funds to assist those who were in want, and at this time I desire to thank all those who have assisted us for their kindness and it shows that a fine fraternal feeling exists even though distance may separate us. There is however, one thing that we may be thankful for and that is that the climate here is such that camping on the public squares and parks does not cause the discomfort that would be attendant on the same thing in our Eastern cities.

One of the most apt expressions that I have heard here, was when a man crossing the bay and viewing the ruins for the first time, remarked that San Francisco looked like a big cow pasture, the streets are the lanes, only there is no grass. However, rising upon the cow pasture as it were, are now being laid the foundations of a new city and we trust that in the near future, with the upbuilding of a new city, we will also upbuild our locals here stronger and better than ever before. We were companions in adversity then, let us all be companions in prosperity; stand shoulder to shoulder to maintain what we have and to gain what are our rights. Fortunately this calamity happened while the most of us were still in slumber, for had it happened three hours later, the death list would have been horrible to contemplate. So that, while the losses of a great many of our brothers are their all, financially, still we may be thankful that we escaped with our lives.

Fraternally,  
THOMAS BANDWELL.



## SPEECH OF VICE-PRESIDENT HELLTHALER

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[From the *National Civic Federation Review*.]

At the annual meeting of the Civic Federation of New York, held at the Park Avenue Hotel on February 14, the general subject of discussion was "Welfare Work," and the improvement in working conditions.

Now, we have with us a gentleman who will respond to another toast, "What Should Be Done to Provide Ventilation," Mr. Andrew Hellthaler, of the Metal Polishers and Architectural Bronze Workers.

MR. HELLTHALER: I speak for an industry in which the death rate—the enormous death rate directly due to consumption and lung trouble is 98 per cent., 80 per cent. of which occurs before the men reach the age of 40 years. That is the condition of the metal polishers today. While it is not generally so considered, these facts are ready for proof at any time a committee will visit our international headquarters and see the death claims as they have been paid in years past. My only idea in this matter is that the average manufacturer, considering that the work is so dirty—and I am frank to admit, being a polisher myself, that I believe it is one of the filthiest occupation that a man can work at—the manufacturer seeing the men in that filthy condition, naturally picks out the filthiest corner in the factory and throws the polisher in there and keeps him there. I speak from experience which dates directly to the first of this year, and I myself say that I was employed in a factory where there were 65 men on one floor with only six windows for ventilation. Remember, gentlemen, that these six windows for ventilation are not the same as six windows would be here, where there is no dust-producing machinery, where there are no acid fumes floating through the air. These six windows would probably be all right, were there no fumes or dust, but in a polishing-room it is one incessant stream of dust from 7:30 to 5 o'clock at night. There are laws on our statute books

which provide for exhaust fans to take away the dust from all polishing lathes. In a great many cases these fans are kept in operation, but in a great many others they are not. In many cases they are there so that when the factory inspector comes around the manufacturer can show him that he is complying with the law. The manufacturers' reason why these machines are not running is that they are very fast speeding machines; but every one who knows anything concerning machinery knows that high-speed machinery takes considerable power, so that in order to lessen the expense, the exhaust fans are shut down. If they are not shut down, they are allowed to get in such a dilapidated state that they are not of any use to the men working there. In most factories where metal polishing is done, acids form a principal part of the work. The polisher polishes the plain part, and the part that is chased is dipped in acid to clean it. The fumes of the acid circulate through the factory, and sometimes they are stifling. Now, we want to get as much natural ventilation as we possibly can in all the factories, but we want still more than the natural ventilation. Improved machinery makes it possible to draw all the obnoxious fumes out of the factory. We should have exhaust fans taking the fumes out of the top of the windows and allowing the natural air to come in. I have seen in the factory that I have just left, which was as large as this room, the fumes of the acid and dust so thick that I could not distinguish the people at the further end. When you see the handsome toilet sets and tea sets in the shop windows, you little realize the number of lives that the production of these things has cost; yet the conditions today, so far as ventilation and the obnoxious fumes of acid are concerned, are worse in the silver factory than in the cheap brass factory, although the conditions in the latter are miserable. I am deeply interested in the question of tuberculosis, and I only hope that the Welfare Committee will take the matter up. I am at their disposal to give them any information

they may want, and I will go so far as to take them into any factory to verify my statements.

In conclusion, I wish to say that consumption is so prevalent in our industry that the Brooklyn Central Labor Union has bought a plot of ground at Patchogue, Long Island, for which it has paid \$1,600, and which is to be devoted to nothing but the curing of this disease. This amount was donated by workingmen, and the ministers of Brooklyn have guaranteed to put upon this plot of ground a building to cost \$50,000. Some of the ministers have

suggested that if the industry really costs such an enormous price of human life, it should be cut out altogether. Of course, we do not take that view. What I wish to suggest is that if the ministers and the workingmen are interested in the matter I see no reason why the Welfare Committee of the Civic Federation should not be likewise. I thank you. (Applause.)

Following the address by Mr. Hellthaler, the Chairman introduced Mr. August Belmont, president of The National Civic Federation.

## TRADES UNIONS AND WAGES.

By JOSEPH E. COOKE, of Local 12.

Ethics and economics are strangers rather than enemies. It is because economics takes no cognizance of morals that it justifies many things which are unmoral. Men who would indignantly refuse to buy stolen goods fail to perceive any reason why they should pay any higher wages than they agree to pay. If the bargain is free is it not fair? Is it not a hardship to the worker to withhold employment which the laborer desires at the agreed terms? What other way can there be of fixing wages except the time-tried and universally accepted method of competition? If an employer shall pay more than the market price for labor, how could he hope to survive in his own struggle for existence against those whose labor cost is less, and whose goods are, therefore, cheaper? And what would become of a nation whose employers should, by any chance, agree generally among themselves, to pay not the market price for labor, but what the laborer "ought" to receive? Would not the production of that nation decrease, and the cost of its production increase? And what other way is there of settling what the laborer "ought" to receive except to make a bargain about it? There can be no doubt what answer orthodox political economy makes to such questions. From Adam Smith down there is an unbroken line of authority in support of what may be called "wage slavery."

The slavery is by deliberate choice, to be sure—the choice between unavoidable alternatives—but it is under the compulsion of an economic duress hardly distinguishable from the highwayman's pistol. How does this system, so buttressed by practice and authority, work? At the date of the census of 1890, in fifty leading industries, 51 per cent. of 757,865 adult male employees received under \$12.00 weekly. An American family cannot be supported suitably upon \$600, and each of those men had a natural right to be the head of a family. In the census of 1900 an even more careful inquiry placed the wages of 69 per cent of adult males at under \$12.50. We lack exact figures for comparison with the nation's in earlier years, but we can infer the result from the methods in which wage bargains were customarily made. As to this, it is possible to cite the testimony of a patriarch. Mr. Stephen A. Knight, who gave his experience to the International gathering of the cotton trade a few days ago. Said he: "A mother with several children suggested to the proprietor of the factory that the pay seemed small." The proprietor replied: "You get enough to eat, don't you?" The mother said: "Just enough to keep the wolf from the door." He then remarked: "You get enough clothes to wear, don't you?" to which she answered: "Barely enough to cover our



nakedness." "Well," said the proprietor, "we want the rest." And that proprietor, on the whole, was as kind and considerate to his help as was any other manufacturer at that time.

It must therefore be taken as established since the establishment of the factory system down to the present era of unexampled prosperity, the wage system has resulted in underpayment of a majority of workers. There are two million men unable to supply their physical wants, or keep themselves as well as good employers keep the cattle from which they are desirous of getting the best results. There are 2,000,000 children struggling for their bread, and reducing their parents' wages by the competition. And in the anthracite strike negotiations the operators declared that they preferred boys to men at 5.9 cents per hour, and could not afford to pay more to either. Is it the last word of this century that there is no better way than this? We believe that morally, there ought to be, and that economically there is a better way. There is a certain parity of argument between this reasoning and that of Henry George's, "Progress and Poverty." Just as all have a right to share in the profits from land, nature's common gift to all, so we argue that the sacredness and dignity of the individual soul created by God, give a right to decent support from the goods of the community in which the laborer lives, and to which he contributes his efforts. If there were a universal strike, employers would gladly pay a living wage to procure resumption of work. It is the need of the laborer, and the economic might of stored capital possessed by the employers, which alone explain a wage system so severe in operation as we have seen. But the need of labor is proof that the laborer renders a social service, and so is worthy of his hire, in proportion to the cost so indispensable to existence, including the right to rear a family in comfort. We rank this right ahead of the right of capital to interest, or of the employer to profit. The obligation of supporting the willing laborer is upon the community, and more particularly upon that part of the community whose acquisition of goods and opportunities of living exclude him from access to possessions of his own. Their wealth and his needs are cor-

relative, and their claim to profit or interest or unequal enjoyment is inferior to his, by as much as the right to existence takes precedence of every other right. The employer is no more justified in using his superior economic strength to reduce wages than he would be justified in using physical strength to exclude one starving for want of food. Neither economic force or physical force is any detriment of rights. And let not the smug buyer of bargains think that the duty of the employer to waive profits and the loan capitalists to waive interest in case of underpayment of labor, exhaust the duty to maintain a living wage standard. The duties of the landlord and the capitalist are secondary. The primary duty is divided between the employers as the paymasters of society, and the consumer whose payments supply the wage fund. Consumers are morally bound to do what they legally can by directing their purchases toward employers who are fair to their employees, and to merchants whose goods are made under humane conditions. Consumers are absolved from their duty only when their duty to themselves overrules their duty to the wage earner. And it is to be reckoned in the calculation as the basis of the obligation—just as it is in the case of the capitalist and the employee—that what is a matter of slight importance to the buyer, may in the aggregate turn the scales of life and death among the wage earners. Among 10,000,000 well-to-do persons, the number of yearly deaths is probably not more than 100,000; among the highest class of wage earners, the number is probably not less than 150,000, and among the poorest, or those in poverty, the number is probably not less than 350,000.

The prevention of disease and the reduction of mortality are the ultimate objects of the duty inculcated upon each class of the community in any way concerned. Finally, the state is morally bound to compel employers to pay a living wage, whenever and wherever it can, with a moderate degree of success. Put into effect the appropriate legislation. In this appeal to a higher law—if it is possible to use the phrase without offence—we must place ourselves on the platform on which Secretary Shaw is seeking the nomina-

tion, and may seek the presidency. It is but a few days since Mr. Shaw addressed the Missouri League of Republican clubs and propounded an entirely novel theory of protection. Originally, declared Mr. Shaw, we protected our industries in their infancy, not foreseeing that we should thereby create a standard of living 50 per cent. above the world's average. Therefore, contended Mr. Shaw, we must preserve the tariff system to protect not our industries, but our standard of living. Here we have the economist and the moralist, reaching the same destination by routes as different as possible, and each unconsciously. There are fewer gaps in it, if it be admitted at all that morals may properly influence economics. It is a fatal objection to the protective system that it is subject to the reproach implied in the underpayment of wage earners as above set out. The capitalist is protected rather than the laborer. It may be doubted whether protection is as beneficial to wage earners as trades unions. The national income resembles a field which may be planted to produce food or flowers, or either in varying proportions. The national income is adequate to provide each head of a family \$864, but less than \$600 is received. The harvest field provides orchids for a few and scarcely feed the multitude. Accumulation of wealth and capital benefits the many very little, for they are accumulated rather than distributed, and distribution is in every way to be desired. The administration of which Mr. Shaw is a member, has begun the regulation of prices at the wrong end. If it be conceded that any price should be regulated, the price of labor is eminently suitable for distastation as to what should be paid by all protected by tariff. Then perhaps many doubting Thomases would perceive new virtues in a system now composed mostly of extortion and ill-distribution of benefits. The trusts, good and bad

trusts alike, exercise a species of eminent domain comparable to that which is held to justify the regulation of what rates may be charged by way of tax, upon the community. Similarly protected industries, having been protected in order that they may raise wages, should be compelled to raise them. They even ought to do so in enlightened self-interest, first, because the community is ripe for revolt against an extortion which is not purified by the realization of benefits claimed for it, and secondly, to preserve themselves from the ills of our production and the disappearance of their market. Prices are at the maximum, and whenever that is observed, what is called underconsumption is close at hand, and upon the heels of underconsumption comes reaction and prostration. Now, there is properly no such thing as overproduction. Even the resources of modern civilization are inadequate to the production of more good than is wanted. Underconsumption is not the result of overproduction. But of unsatisfied wants and wants are unsatisfied because of underpayment of wages to producers, in order that capitalists may exploit labor. There is, therefore, moral and economic basis for a lawful minimum wage. It is no more an interference with individual liberty regarding paying or receiving wages, than are laws regulating sanitation or hours of labor. And specifically there is nothing novel about a regulation of wages by law. Until 1813, there were such laws upon the British statutes, and they exist now in some British colonies. If politicians and moralists and workingmen should unite upon such a campaign, there would be a new turn given to an old issue. Sooner or later protection must be mended or ended, and if it is to survive, it must do more for the common people than leave them to the tender mercies of a "free" wage contract.





**RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.**

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother,

PATRICK CAREY,  
be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 321 of Middletown, Conn., do hereby tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and trust that the Divine Providence, will in his compassion soften the bitter grief caused by their affliction; and be it further,

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and also they be published in THE JOURNAL, and our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

V. E. FOWLER,  
ANTHONY HOFFMAN,  
THOMAS A. MURPHY.

**RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.**

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst an esteemed Brother,

WM. OSCAR DICKISON,

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 9, do hereby tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and trust that Divine Providence will, in His compassion, soften their bitter grief; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes, a copy forwarded to our official journal for publication, and one to the dear family, and that in loving memory, our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

Respectfully submitted,  
MICHAEL CRONAN,  
HENRY HARDKOPF,  
SAMUEL BROWN,  
Committee Local No. 9.

**PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.**

Financial Secretary's Ledger, 150 pages .....	\$1.50
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 300 pages .....	2.50
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 500 pages .....	3.50
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 1,000 pages .....	5.00

Recording Secretary's Minute Book .....	85
Treasurer's Cash Book.....	85
Treasurer's Receipt Book.....	25
President and Recording Secretary's Order Book.....	25
Financial Secretary's Diligent Notice Book.....	25
Letter Heads, two colored engraving on each, per 500, padded, including 500 large and small envelopes with same engraving..	4.25
Rituals .....	25
Withdrawal Cards, only sold on application to the General Secretary .....	10
Cancelling Stamp and Pad, with green ink.....	75
Buttons, each.....	11
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**NOTICE.**

Take this Card with you—Union Man—and see to it that it is displayed in every shop where you purchase your meat, and refuse to patronize markets not displaying it.

THIS IS A FAC-SIMILE OF THE  
**Butchers' Official Union Card.**

## DEATH BENEFITS PAID.

Local 22—Arthur Kinnar, aged 25, pulmonary tuberculosis, \$100.

Local 34—Martin Rasteter, aged 39, heart disease, \$100.

Local 55—John Delaney, aged 42, bronchial pneumonia, \$100.

Local 113—Christian Kuntzman, aged 47, pneumonia pleurisy, \$100.

Local 126—Thomas P. Tobin, aged 31, phthisis, \$100.

### LIST OF QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

#### QUESTION NO. 35.

Submitted by Vice-President Meyers, regarding cut in piecework prices at Curtis Casket Co., involving members of Local No. 6, Chicago, Ill., whereby he recommends that if the above firm refuses to pay fair prices for the work, he be given permission to strike the shop, meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 36.

Submitted by President Grout, regarding demand for nine-hour day in the H. P. Snyder Co., involving Local 42 of Little Falls, N. Y., meets with the unanimous vote of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 37.

Submitted by Vice-President Baker, regarding discrimination in the Bauers Gas Fixture Mfg. Co., involving members of Local No. 90, whereby he recommends that a strike be called, and they have moral and financial support. Five men involved. The Board by a majority of vote, does not favor recommendation.

#### QUESTION NO. 38.

Submitted by President Grout, regarding cut in prices at the Stevens Arms & Tool Co., Chicopee Falls, involving members of Local 27, whereby he recommends that the men be called out, unless the firm adjusts the grievance satisfactory, meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 39.

Submitted by Vice-President Leary, regarding the discrimination at the Hedges Bros. Brass Shop, Newark, N. J., involving Locals 44, 93, 189, whereby

he recommends the three locals be granted permission to strike the shop for renewal of this Agreement, meets with the majority approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 40.

Regarding appeal of Local 45, of Kenosha, Wis., against ruling of President Grout, whereby Local 45 enters a protest against permitting members of any Local Union to vote on the referendum where their Newark strike assessment remains unpaid. President Grout did not sustain the protest, and the Board, by a unanimous vote, sustains the action of President Grout.

#### QUESTION NO. 41.

Submitted by Vice-President Burke, whereby the members of Local No. 3 ask for an increase in piecework prices so they can make \$3.00 per day. This the firm refuses, and Burke recommends that the members in this shop be given moral and financial support, meets with the majority approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 42.

Submitted by Secretary Atherton, whereby he recommends that the International President and the General Secretary be empowered to count the votes cast for Vice Presidents in Districts No. 1, 8, and 14, meets with the majority approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 43.

Submitted by Leberman, regarding cut in prices at the Snyder & Baker Stove Works, involving Local 138 of Belleville, Ill., whereby Vice-President Leberman recommends that the matter be held in abeyance until the firm makes a move toward reducing the price from 10 to 25 cents, meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.



## QUESTION NO. 44.

Submitted by Secretary Atherton, regarding the resolution adopted at the Metal Trade Conference, for the purpose of forming a more complete organization of all metal trades, meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

## QUESTION NO. 45.

Submitted by Vice-President Lever, regarding reduction in prices in what is known as the "Hill Shop," involving Local 27 of Chicopee Falls, whereby he recommends that these men be granted moral and financial support, meets with the majority approval of the Board.

## QUESTION NO. 46.

Submitted by Secretary Atherton, regarding plans in moving office from New York to Cincinnati, whereby he commends the change from the Ledger System to the Card System in keeping the records of the members, meets with unanimous approval of the Board.

## QUESTION NO. 47.

Submitted by President Grout, regarding trouble at the North Hampton Cutlery Co., involving members of Local 155, whereby two other National Organizations with whom we have an International agreement, are on a strike, and he recommends that our members be allowed to live up to the agreement, and refuse to work after non-union men in case it becomes necessary, and that we assist them financially to the best of our ability, meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

## QUESTION NO. 48.

Submitted by President Grout, regarding cut in prices at the National Sweeping Machine Co., involving members of Local 39, of Marion, Ind., whereby he recommends that the trouble be recognized as a lock-out so that the shop can be picketed, and prevent others from taking their jobs, but do not grant any financial assistance, meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

## QUESTION NO. 49.

Submitted by Vice-President Hellthaler, regarding trouble at the Whit-

ing Mfg. Co., known as Part One, and the trouble at the Graf, Washburn & Dunn Co., known as Part Two, meets with the majority approval of the Board.

## QUESTION NO. 50.

Submitted by Vice-President Stokes, regarding trouble at the Henry Cheney Hammer Co., involving members of 42 of Little Falls, N. Y., whereby he recommends that the men be granted moral and financial assistance, and that the firm be placed on the unfair list, meets with the majority approval of the Board.

## QUESTION NO. 51.

Submitted by Vice-President Foster, regarding grievance that the Toledo Stove & Range Co., involving members of Local 2, whereby he recommends that unless the increase of prices be granted at the expiration of 10 days, Local No. 2 be authorized to call out the members at this shop, and they be granted moral and financial support, and place the firm on the unfair list, meets with the majority approval of the Board.

## QUESTION NO. 52.

Submitted by Vice-President Leberman, regarding request of Local 66 to place a fine of \$100 against Fred Kaiser, meets with the majority approval of the Board.

## QUESTION NO. 53.

Submitted by Vice-President Lever, whereby he recommends that the firm of Stevens Arms & Tool Co., Stevens Rifle Co., Stevens-Bureau Automobile Co., be placed on the unfair list, meets with the majority approval of the Board.

## QUESTION NO. 54.

Submitted by Vice-President Meyers, regarding demands made by Local No. 6 of Chicago, for an increase, calling for a minimum scale of 30½ cents per hour, and recommends that they be granted moral and financial support, meets with the majority approval of the Board.

## QUESTION NO. 55.

Submitted by Vice-President Merchant, regarding trouble at the Haydenville Brass Co., whereby he recommends that the men be granted moral and finan-

cial support, meets with the majority approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 56.

Submitted by President Grout, regarding accepting payment of \$500 fine of W. M. Carrick, in installments of \$50 each, meets with the majority approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 57.

Submitted by Vice-President Foster, regarding strike at the Wm. Powell Co., Cincinnati, O., whereby this firm refuses to sign the agreement for \$2.50 per day, and discharged the men who presented the same, and the rest walked out. He recommends that the case be considered a lock-out, has met with the unanimous approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 58.

Same as Question No. 55.

#### QUESTION NO. 59.

Submitted by Vice-President Caudwell, whereby he recommends that the Executive Board grant Locals 128 and 158 their per capita tax for next four months, meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 60.

Submitted by Vice-President Hellthaler, regarding the settlement of the grievance at New Brunswick, N. J., whereby they agree to recognize the

Union, meets with the majority approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 61.

Submitted by Vice-President Stokes, whereby he recommends that the Larkins Soap Co., of Buffalo, be placed on the unfair list, and that Local No. 73 of Wallingford, Conn., make another effort to effect a settlement with the R. Wallace & Sons, meets with the majority approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 62.

Submitted by Secretary Atherton, calling for nominations for locals to choose the Canvassing Board. Locals 2, 5 and 43, received the nomination.

#### QUESTION NO. 63.

Submitted by President Grout, whereby he recommends that certain firms be removed from the unfair list, meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 64.

Whereby Local 45 of Kenosha, Wis., appeals from the decision of President Grout, regarding the amalgamation of Districts 10 and 11, the decision of the President is sustained by a unanimous vote.

#### QUESTION NO. 65.

Submitted by President Grout, regarding the settlement of the Haydenville, Brass Co., involving Local 65, meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

## — USE — ELASTIC CEMENT

For Preparing Emery Polishing Wheels.

**BETTER THAN GLUE.**

Try it and be convinced.

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## SHOULD THE UNION BE IN POLITICS?

BY WILL J. ROHR.

Yes and no. However paradoxical this may be, it is the only way for labor organizations to eventually come into the full fruition of their labor. Many and varied are the arguments advanced, pro and con, upon a subject that contemplates the bringing of endorsements to any candidate for public office, even should he have the temerity and nerve to allow himself to stand upon platforms as enunciated by the various conditions governing local or national conditions. Take the first word beginning this paragraph, for instance. It has to do with the individual who is a known quantity to organized labor. By qualifying this statement it is meant to reflect the thought that the environments of some men in their social and business life are such that would necessarily of themselves bar any organization, especially those organizations having to do with labor. A man who has not been forced to associate with the out and out labor union individuals can, as a general rule, have but little sympathy with their aims and objects. Of course, there are exceptions, but they would be few and far between. When a man presents himself before the public for their suffrage in public office, and that man is known by his past utterances and actions to be broad-minded and the tool of no corporate influences, it is far safer to place the stamp of approval upon such a man than not at all. Supposing, by way of illustration, that a member of a local labor organization allowed the political bee to buzz to such an extent that he at length entered the arena against any and all comers. His record as a man of integrity, honesty of purpose, ability and broad-mindedness should by all means be endorsed by all the labor organizations in his locality. Should there be more than one aspirant for the same office, with practically the same qualifications, let them settle between themselves which one shall withdraw, and if this fails, have resort to a secret ballot, where the convictions of each voter may find free expression.

The cry has long gone forth that it is high time that labor should have its representatives in the various legisla-

tive, executive and administrative bodies. This cry would soon cease should labor organizations endorse, and after they had endorsed, bear in mind that their endorsement would not be sufficient to elect unless backed up by action. Again it has been said that political and sectarian action of any kind would bring about the dethronement of labor organizations. I am not the one to idly cry for a chance to see whether it would or no. There is a vast deal of difference between sectarian and political ethics. As a rule the latter does not assist in increasing and bettering the conditions under which labor exists, while politics and parties make and almost unmake some of the strongest labor organizations. A man at the helm who thoroughly understands the objects and aims of organized labor could be of inestimable value to the general public; understanding, as he does, the conditions of labor far better than the lawyer who does business in court, prosecuting unfortunates, or defending the corporations against just and equitable claims.

When organized labor, through labor unions, realizes that the pie and cake are for those who help themselves, then will labor, irrespective of class or condition, begin to come into its own. Capital has long had its paid votaries spreading broadcast the seed that to endorse any candidate for office would bring the disruption of labor organizations. Why should they not advise along these lines? With labor unions uniting upon no one in particular, always working as individual units, how could labor expect to receive any consideration from the men backed by those interests inimical to labor organizations?

Does any one for a moment believe that Mr. Peabody, of Colorado, could be elected to the office of governor had the legislature, or its members, been pledged to labor unions, and the unions had men in the field against those who seated him? Not for one moment. It is another painful example of what organized labor will go through to keep out of politics. Colorado had a State eight-hour law, but Colorado neglected to see that men were placed in a position to protect it upon whom they could rely. Labor unions spend thousands upon thousands of dollars in lobbying bills and opposing bills. Why not send men to the seat of lawmaking who do not

need to be lobbied with? Why not endorse men known to be safe, broad-minded men, and when once endorsed, labor for their election with the same zeal and strength as one puts forth to wrest a living wage for self and fellow?

### LABOR MEN IN CONGRESS.

(From Senator Patterson's Denver News.)

The American workmen, whose numbers constitute a majority of the population, whose labor produces the national wealth, are unrepresented in the United States Congress, the lawmaking machine of the Nation.

Among the representatives of the people in the Nation's lawmaking machine are lawyers—scores of them—bankers, corporation owners, corporation agents. There are men representing nothing in particular; there are even one or two editors. There is not one single man in the great body of intelligent American workers to represent his fellows and their interests on the floor of the House of Representatives or of the Senate.

A body which makes the laws for a country should be especially interested in the workers of the country. The mechanics, the farmers, that actually work the soil and bear the burden, the great body of intelligent human labor that has made this country, should be the greatest power in the making of laws.

But those that work in America will not be considered or respected as they should be in government until they shall send men from their own ranks to talk for them and fight for them in the lawmaking machine.

How well, how numerous, is organized capital represented in the House and the Senate. Railroads, every big trust and corporation, can point to officially recognized representatives in every public body. Everywhere there is a voice to speak and an intelligence to fight for the dollar. And nowhere a personal, recognized and respected representative of the man that works.

Those that work in this country will only be respected in government when their votes shall give them representation in government. Organized capital, which is always in politics, will rule, dictate laws and interpret them until organized manhood, organized labor, shall have its spokesman where the laws are made, the national money appro-

priated, where the power to control the Nation resides.

This was clearly shown during the past week, when a hundred men representing officially the skilled, intelligent and organized labor of the United States, called to protest to the President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives against "the treatment accorded to labor interests by Congress and the President."

These hundred men were the authorized, respectable and duly chosen representatives of millions of American citizens, the most industrious, the most valuable in the Nation.

But these hundred men went to Washington, representing millions of their fellow citizens in the wrong way. They went there as petitioners, humble petitioners, and they were treated as humble petitioners.

How were these hundred representatives of intelligent American workmen received? Were they received as the equals of the men whom they came to address, and whom their votes had put in office? Not at all.

They were received and scolded like children.

A different story would have been told if at the last election the workers of the United States had sent a hundred men from their own ranks to sit inside the doors of Congress.

### LABOR AND THE PRESS.

How much longer are the trade unions of the country to be misrepresented in the columns of a majority of the daily papers? This is a question that has been discussed many times, and which has been revived by the misleading reports sent out from Chicago concerning the teamsters' strike. In this particular case the misrepresentation indulged in may be laid to the fact that many of the largest Chicago advertisers were involved in the trouble, and undoubtedly much pressure was brought to bear where it would do the most good. It is pretty well understood that without the advertising of the large department stores but few of the Chicago dailies could make both ends meet. It is also well known that the news furnished various papers over the country, known as "special correspondence" from Chicago, is made up of summaries of what



appears in the Chicago papers, and is sent out by employes of those papers. Thus it will be seen that the policy of the majority of these outside papers is largely controlled by the policy of the Windy City newspapers. When these special dispatches reach the other papers of the county, they are "edited," and whatever there may chance to be in them favorable to labor is eliminated or changed. Any printer who works on a daily can confirm this. Time and again they have set up "takes" of telegraph copy relating to strikes, in which most of the matter that was favorable to the laboring man's side was marked out. Then, by the use of misleading heads and subheads, the dispatches are given a meaning utterly at variance with the facts in the case. In the *Weekly Bulletin*, of the Clothing Trades, President William Mahon, of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employes of America, is quoted as saying:

"I was in Chicago a whole week at the time when the newspaper reports were most lurid. I was out in the field all the time, and not one riot or attack did I see. Moreover, the official appointed by Governor Deneen to report the situation to him, told me there was no rioting whatever. The newspaper reporters themselves told me the same thing. The papers are sore because the strike affects the big department stores, from which they get most of their advertising."

Another observer, a union man, writing from Chicago, declares:

"If there is one thing that stands out more distinct than any other amid all the hubbub that has agitated Chicago the last few weeks, it is the despicable role played by the daily press of the city. For gross exaggeration, downright mendacity and shameless prostitution of a great function, the conduct of the local papers stands unparalleled. To fully appreciate it, one has to be here, to observe the baseness of the thing, and to feel the growing sense of helplessness creeping over one as the gigantic effect of its influence becomes impressed upon one's brain."

The Zanesville (Ohio) *Labor Journal*, in an editorial on the subject, says:

"In support of our contention, that the only truthful report that may be expected by wage workers in regard to labor

difficulties can be found in the columns of the labor press, we call attention to the recent strike situation in Chicago, and particularly the reports sent out by the Associated Press and further garbled and doctored in the columns of our local dailies, which use only those parts that make the workingmen appear in the worst light and those which will most tickle the moneyed class."

A great deal of space was recently given in the daily press to a story from Chicago to the effect that the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union had hired thugs to murder a strike-breaker by the name of Carlstrom, and that they had done so. It now transpires that Carlstrom died from pneumonia. The hospital records and the coroner's verdict are proof of this statement. How much longer are we going to swallow press reports?—*Typographical Journal*.

#### THE MISSING PRONOUN.

The language is supposed to lack a singular personal pronoun common gender. It is suggested that the French "en" might be imported, but when we consider the difficulty in establishing the neuter "its" in place of "his" at the time when our tongue was perhaps more flexible than now, we may be sure that we couldn't smuggle that little foreigner in by any device if we wanted to. On the other hand, it has been contended that "one" and "one's" serve every purpose, but any one who has had much "cobbling" to do knows that they do not. The employment of "his" in this connection seems now to be well sanctioned, however. Dr. Lyman Abbott says that "no man, woman or child ever read Roe's works \* \* \* but that he was the better for it." (Roe is quite harmless, we know, but that's not the point, of course.) A recent article says: "Each member of the Associated Press is entitled to receive his dispatches," etc., "his" evidently doing duty for proprietor, corporation, paper or what you will. Much virtue in a "his," and it's a convenient way out of a difficulty.—*Ex*.

Canada has forests which, at the present rate of consumption of timber for paper, would supply the world with paper pulp for 840 years.—*Ex*.

## RECORD OF UNIONS.

The great strike, the possibility of which for so many weeks we have all confronted with so much dread, may come to pass, or it may be avoided. Until the last moment our own judgment will be suspended; but we do think it right to speak just now a few words on the general record of the unions. Since they came to play so large a part in economic life, the points on which they have been most criticized are the minimum wage, short hours, limitation of apprentices, restriction of output, and the waiting list. In considering these and other aspects of union history, it is but fair to remember that some of them are war measures; not so much good in themselves as antidotes to employers' evil deeds. The minimum wage is a mere protection against the tendency to beat down wages whenever occasion for economy arises. In the so-called sweated industries, which are not yet organized, experience shows this tendency constantly at work. The argument that if the poorest workman must get a decent living, the best workman's pay will be reduced, is partly true, but is often stated with exaggeration. Many publishing concerns pay from 50 cents to \$3 a week more than the minimum for greater speed and skill. Many workmen make what sacrifice this implies willingly, for their class's good; for there is no body of men alive with a higher ethical sense on the whole than trade union men. The eight-hour day once met the same denunciation that other reforms are meeting now, but we have seen the end of the dull old cry that because in certain stimulating personal activities fortunate men gladly work all day, therefore those whose work has more of drudgery should as willingly give to it all their time. What has the statesman's or artist's work in common with those whose life is spent in a pin factory in manufacturing the sixteenth part of that utensil?

Limiting apprentices in number—often called, with hostility, preventing the American boy from learning his trade—is a step taken to meet the employers' habit of juggling half-trained laborers in every way they can to keep the general wage standard down—the habit of using them as a cheap-labor wedge. Restriction of output also was originally

a defensive measure against the practice of reducing the rate of pay as the output was increased, thus putting a fine on energy and penalizing ability. The waiting list does protect the old and slow, but is this human charity so surely bad? Probably there is no moral substitute for it but old age pensions. The unions have fought for steadiness and for protection of the feeble, the old, and the young, as well as for education, health, leisure and recreation; for all, in brief, which makes life worthy and of interest for the mass of men.—*Collier's Weekly*.

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The Century, McClure's, Bookman, Shart Set, St. Nicholas, World's Work, Woman's Home Companion, Farm and Fireside, Black Cat, Men and Women, Reliable Poultry Journal, and all the Butterick publications, are among those printed in nine-hour non-union shops. Don't forget.

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I rejoice at every effort workingmen make to organize. I do not care on what basis they do it. The mainspring of our progress is high wages—wages at such a level that the workingman can spare his wife to preside over a home, can command leisure, go to lectures, take a newspaper, and lift himself from the deadening routine of mere toil. That dollar left after all the bills are paid on Saturday night means education, independence, self-respect, manhood.—*Wendell Phillips*.

---

It has been announced by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders that a demand for the adoption of the eight-hour day throughout its jurisdiction will be made soon. A convention has been called to meet at Washington, D. C., at an early date, to formulate plans for carrying this demand into effect. That they will receive the encouragement of the other unions goes without saying.

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*The Ladies' Home Journal* and the *Saturday Evening Post*, published by the Curtis Publishing Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., have fallen from grace. These two publications should be scratched by your folks at home until the Curtis Company makes peace with the Printers.



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## WHAT IS EMERY?

Emery is an iron ore containing about 30% of corundum. (See U. S. Report on Abrasives.) The corundum cuts; the iron rubs and burns. Pure corundum does three times as much work as emery.

## WHAT CORUNDUM IS BEST?

Crystal corundum. Crystallization always makes anything harder. The diamond is crystallized carbon. When you temper steel you make it crystallize by chilling it suddenly.

## WILL CRYSTAL CORUNDUM WEAR AWAY QUICKLY?

No. Sometimes it seems to wear away quickly. This is because it bites in more deeply than emery and pulls out of the glue. A stronger glue will hold it.

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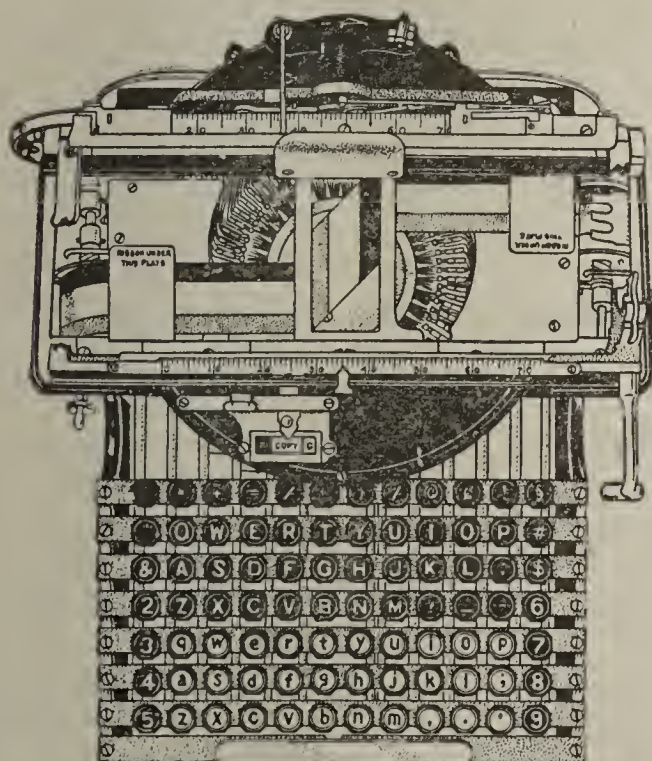
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- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 29. Albany, N. Y. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Engineer's Hall, at 41 Hudson Ave., 1st and 3rd Fridays.      | 155. Bay State, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Vogel's Hall, Mill St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.        |
| 47. Amesbury, Mass. (Mixed Local.) Meets at Damon Hall, Elm St., 1st and 3rd Friday.                  | 138. Belleville, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets cor. 1st and Race Sts., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.          |
| 246. Albany, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets at 41 Hudson Ave., 2nd Tuesday in month.                             | 18. Boston, Mass. (Chandler Workers.) Meets at Labor Hall, 45 Elliot St., 2nd and 4th Monday. |
| 177. Allegheny, Pa. (M. P. P. & B.) Meets at Hotel Anker, East and Elenor St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday. | 55. Boston, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at 45 Elliot St., 2nd and 4th Friday.                         |
| 118. Athol, Mass. (P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 42 Exchange St., last Monday in month.         | 95. Boston, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Hollis Hall, 45 Elliot St., 1st and 3rd Monday.    |
| 114. Aurora, Ill. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays.                  | 192. Boston, Mass. (B. M. and Core Makers.) Meets at 45 Elliot St., 2nd and 4th Monday.       |



40. Bridgeport, Conn. (M. P.) Meets at 955 Main St., on 2nd and 4th Monday.
86. Bristol, Conn. (M. P.) Meets at Hook and Ladder House, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
12. Brooklyn, N. Y. (M. & B.) Meets at New Labor Lyceum, Myrtle and Willoughby Sts., every Friday evening.
204. Brooklyn, N. Y. (A. B. W.) Meets at Montrose Ave. and Humboldt St., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
17. Buffalo, N. Y. (M. P. P. B. & B. W.) Meets at Council Hall, Huron and Ellicott Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday.
6. Chicago, Ill. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 122 W. Lake St., every Friday.
27. Chicopee Falls, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Trade Council Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
24. Cincinnati, O. (B. M.) Meets at 1125 Vine St., on 2nd and 4th Saturday.
68. Cincinnati, O. (P. B. & P.) Meets Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
3. Cleveland, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Arch Hall, 2358 Ontario Ave. S. W., every Wednesday night.
19. Cleveland, O. (B. W.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario Ave., 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
132. Cleveland, O. (B. M.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario Ave., 2nd and 4th Friday.
160. Cleveland, O. (Chandelier Workers.) Meets at Arch Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
252. Cleveland, O. (B. C.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday.
124. Columbus, O. (P. & M.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall, E. Town St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
5. Dayton, O. (M. P.) Meets at Machinists' Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
245. Decatur, Ill. (P. B. & B. W.) Meets at Engineer's Hall, cor. Water and William Sts., 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month.
1. Detroit, Mich. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Manneback's Hall, 273 Gratiot Ave., every Tuesday.
172. Detroit, Mich. (M. S.) Meets at 1166 Jefferson Ave., 1st and 3rd Monday.
41. Dunkirk, N. Y. (B. W. & M. P.) Meets at Heyl Block, 1st Monday in every month.
195. East Trenton, N. J. (B. W.)
129. Edwardsville, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Carpenter's and Joner's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
9. Elizabeth, N. J. (M. P. B. P. & B. W. Union of N. A.) Meets at 909 Elizabeth Ave., 2nd and 4th Friday.
57. Elmira, N. Y. (P. & B.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
297. Elyria, O. (P. & B.) Meets at Schuuerer's Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
22. Erie, Pa. (P. & B.) Meets at Erie Labor Temple, 4th Wednesday of month.
325. Evansville, Ind. (M. P. B. & P.)
234. Fremont, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 1st Nat. Bank, 1st and 3rd Monday.
156. Geneva, N. Y. (M. P. P. & B. U.) Meets at Painter's Hall, Seneca St., alternate Wednesdays.
7. Grand Rapids, Mich. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Labor Council Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
199. Greenfield, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 1st Tuesday.
26. Hamilton, Ont., Can. (M. P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
26. Hamilton, O. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Council Hall, 2nd and Courts Sts., every other Wednesday.
261. Hamilton, Ont., Can. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
137. Hannibal, Mo. (P.) Meets at 320 Hope St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
35. Hartford, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Labor Union Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
65. Haydenville, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at Union Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
171. Indianapolis, Ind. (P. & B.) Meets at Molder's Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.

193. Jersey City, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at Schuetzen Hall, 316 Third St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
326. Joliet, Ill. (P. B. & P.)
146. Kansas City, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at Labor Headquarters, Ninth and Central Sts., 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
317. Kenosha, Wis. (L.) Meets on Wisconsin St., 4th Tuesday.
45. Kenosha, Wis. (P. B. & M.) Trades and Labor Council, every Monday night.
250. Kenosha, Wis. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Council Hall, 1st and 2nd Thursday.
322. Kenosha, Wis. (C. C. A. L. & S.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
175. Kensington, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Shug's Hall, Front St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
323. Kokomo, Ind.
286. Lockport, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at K. P. Hall, 3rd Friday.
31. London, Ont. (B. W.) Meets at Sherwood Hall, Richmond St., 2nd Wednesday in month.
32. London, Ont. (M. P. P. & B.) Meets at Cullis's Hall, Clarence St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
42. Little Falls, N. Y. (P. B. & P.) Meets at A. O. H. Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
67. Los Angeles, Cal. (B. W.) Meets at 512 San Pedro St., 1st and 3rd Friday.
103. Lowell, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Bay State Hall, Central St., every 2nd Tuesday.
327. Lyons, Ill. (P. & B.)
60. Mansfield, O. (Pol.) Meets at Smith's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
39. Marion, Ind.
8. Meriden, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Knights of Columbus Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
324. Meriden, Conn. (S. S. F.) Meets in Mission Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
277. Menominee, Mich. (P. & B.) Meets at Michigan Ave. Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
321. Middletown, Conn.
48. Middletown, O. (Pol. and Buff.) Meets at the G. A. R. Hall, 2nd and 4th Fridays.
10. Milwaukee, Wis. (P. B. & P.) Meets at 318 State St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
116. Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. (P. & P. & C. M.) Meets at Columbia Hall, Midway, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
320. Montreal, Can. (M. P. B. P. B. W. B. & S. W.) Meets at Empire Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
182. Nashua, N. H. (M. P. & B. U.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Main St., 1st Monday of every month.
100. New Brunswick, N. J. (Mixed.) Meets cor. George and Albany Sts., 1st and 3rd Monday.
44. Newark, N. J. (Po. Buff. & Platers.) Meets at Lyceum Hall, 301 Plane St., every Tuesday.
98. Newark, N. J. (B. M.) Meets at 301 Plane St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
166. Newark, O. (P. & B.) Meets at Paterson Hall, 1st and 3rd Sunday.
189. Newark, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at 301 Plane St., Lyric Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
280. Newark, N. J. (Silver Workers.) Lyceum Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
202. New Castle, Pa. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall, every 2nd Thursday.
126. New Britain, Conn. Meets at Hanna's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
25. New Haven, Conn. (M. P. B. P. B. M. & S. W. U.) Meets at Insurance Bldg., room 24, 1st Tuesday of each month.
209. New Kensington, Pa. (P. B. & S.) Meets at Reeser's Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
34. New York, N. Y. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 326 E. 21st St., every Tuesday.
20. New York, N. Y. (B. P. W.) Meets at No. 2 Chambers St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
87. New York City. (B. W.) Meets at 393 2nd Ave., on 1st and 3rd Friday.
282. New York City. (S. S. F.) Meets at Florence Bldg., 2nd Ave. and 1st St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
296. New York City. (B. P. W.) Meets at 25 3rd Ave., room 110, 2nd and 4th Saturday.



319. New York, N. Y. (M. L. W.) Meets No. 2-4 Chambers St., on 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
139. Northampton, Mass. (Pol.) Meets at German Hall, Bay State, Mass., 2nd and 4th Friday.
169. Norwich, Conn. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Franklin St., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
84. Orange, Mass. (Pol.) Meets at A. O. U. W. Hall, 1st and 2nd Monday.
121. Paterson, N. J. (B. F.) Meets at Columbia Hall, 426 Main St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
90. Philadelphia, Pa. (P. B. & P.) Meets at 9th and Spring Garden Sts., Friday nights.
272. Pittsburg, Pa. (B. F.) Meets at 535 Smithfield St., 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
4. Piqua, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at J. O. U. A. M. Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
111. Quincy, Ill. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
49. Rock Island, Ill. (Pol.) Meets at Industrial Hall, room 3, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
113. Rochester, N. Y. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Smith & Ledwith's Hall, 42 Exchange St., every Monday night.
128. San Francisco, Cal. (Pol.) Meets at Knights of Red. Branch Hall, 1133 Mission St., 1st and 3rd Monday.
158. San Francisco, Cal. (B. W.) Meets at 1133 Mission St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
183. Southington, Conn. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Celtic Hall, every 3rd Thursday.
16. South Norwalk, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Labor Union Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
292. Southbridge, Mass. (M. P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 15 Central St., 1st and 3rd Friday.
30. Springfield, Mass. (M. P. P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Samford St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
102. Springfield, O. (M. P. U.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, Johnston Bldg., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
176. Springfield, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at Bartender's Hall, Chicopee, Mass., 1st and 3rd Friday.
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Sabine Hall, James St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
97. St. Catharines, Ont., Can. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Bricklayer's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
13. St. Louis, Mo. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 1310 Franklin Ave., every Friday.
66. St. Louis, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at 1310 Franklin Ave., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
99. St. Louis, Mo. (B. M.) Meets at 1310 Franklin Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday.
154. Taunton, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Jones Block, Broadway, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
52. Thompsonville, Conn. (M. P. & P.) Meets at Central Labor Hall, 1st Monday of each month.
2. Toledo, O. (M. Pol.) Meets at Clark's Hall, every Monday.
69. Toledo, O. (B. W. & B. M.) Meets at Clark's Hall, every other Friday.
21. Toronto, Ont., Can. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
53. Toronto, Ont., Can. (B. W.) Meets at room 7 Labor Temple, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
79. Troy, N. Y. (Pol. P. & B.) Meets at Germania Hall, first Thursday of every month.
174. Turner's Falls, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Hibernian Hall, 2nd Monday in each month.
255. Turtle Creek, Pa. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Bank Bldg., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
181. Unionville, Conn. (M. P. & B.) Meets at Lenox Hall, 1st Tuesday in each month.

308. Unionville, Conn. (M. R. W.) Meets at Town Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
187. Wakefield, Mass. (P. P. B. B. W.) Meets at G. A. R. Hall, Foster St., 1st Thursday in month.
37. Waterbury, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Camp's Block, Main St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
207. Waterbury, Conn. (S.) Meets at Carpenter's Hall, 132 S. Main St., fourth Friday.
50. Watertown, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 34 Walnut St., first Thursday.
125. Watertown, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets at Central Trades and Assembly Hall, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
140. Waukeegan, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
80. Westfield, Mass. (P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Broad and Main Sts., 2nd Friday.
74. Winsted, Conn. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Norton's Block, 3rd Monday in month.
179. Woodstock, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Polisher's Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
151. Worcester, Mass. (P. B. P.) Meets at Granite Hall, 566 Main St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
73. Wallingford, Conn. (P. B. P. & S. W.) Meets at Trade Council Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.

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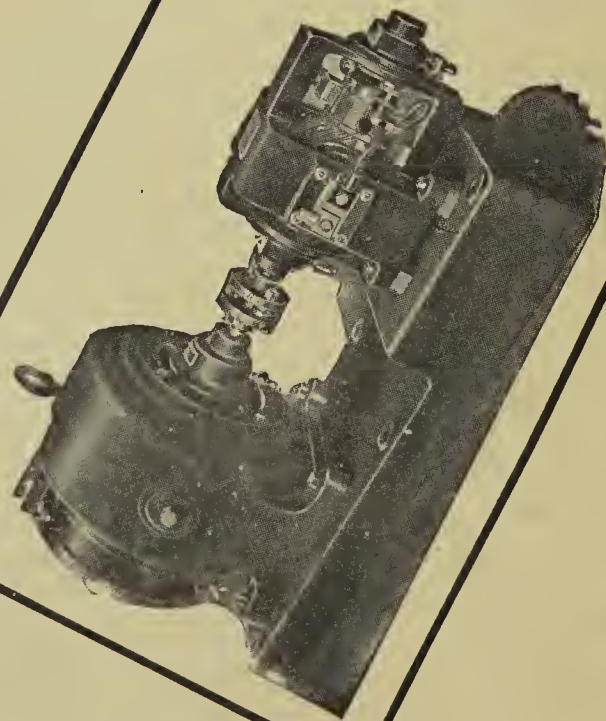
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AUGUST, 1906.

No. 8.

THE

JOURNAL



PUBLISHED MONTHLY  
BY

*The Metal Polishers,  
Buffers, Platers,  
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and Silver Workers  
International Union  
Of North America.*



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# THE JOURNAL

*Official Organ of the M. P., B., P., B. M, and B. and S. W. U. of N. A.*

Vol. XV., No 8.

CINCINNATI, O., August, 1906.

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## Report of International President

From June 20 to July 20, 1906

On June 20, on my way to the office, I laid over in Newark, O., for an hour or two in order to assure myself that at last "two of our brothers who had been expecting to be released from jail on bail" were successful in securing their liberty for the time being.

On June 21 I arrived at the office, where I remained until the 26th, preparing statistics for our conference with the S. F. N. D. A. A full report of the meeting appears elsewhere in this journal.

On June 29 I left Chicago to visit all locals in Canada. On July 2 I attended a meeting of District Council 7, at Hamilton, Ont. While conditions in the district are not as good as they should be, they compare favorably with others in the States. If the recommendations submitted to the membership meets with their approval, there will soon be an organizer in that district.

On Tuesday, July 3, I attended a joint meeting of Locals 21 and 53, of Toronto. Local 21 is in a fine condition, due to the activity of a large number of old-time union men who don't seem to ever tire of working for the cause. Local 53 is not in such good condition. So an open meeting was arranged, to take place a week later.

On July 4 I attended a joint meeting of Locals 26 and 261, of Hamilton, Ont.

July 5 I attended a joint meeting of Locals 31 and 32, of London, Ont. Here the polishers are in good condi-

tion, the brass workers a little behind, but both of them realizing the necessity of persistently agitating in order to secure the best results. Both locals are affiliated with the central body of their city, and, according to the report of the secretary of same, are doing their share of work to see that it becomes a power for good. This is where many of our locals neglect the opportunity to assist others, not realizing that in assisting others they are assisting themselves.

On July 6 I attended a meeting of Local 97, St. Catharines, Ont. This is not a large local, but it is because there is no material to work on, as most every one eligible to membership is a member. While we hear so much about the hardships entailed on the small locals to meet all expenses on 75 cents per month dues, this local pays its per capita tax promptly the first meeting of the month, has paid all assessments from their local treasury, and still has a snug little sum to their credit in the bank.

On July 9 I addressed an open meeting in Toronto, held under the auspices of both locals. As the result of work—good hard work on their part—we had a fairly-well-attended meeting, and all those who were not members signified their intention of joining the organization before leaving the hall. I left that city for Montreal, arriving there on the 12th. Met the Local Executive Board that night to familiarize myself with their grievance. The regular meeting of Local 320 fell on July 13,

and such a meeting. This is our baby local "in years" in District 7. It is a good, healthy infant, though. They have a membership of over 250, and they were most all present at the meeting. The way they attend to business, the way they are willing to assist each other, might well be followed by some of our oldest locals. They have been able to secure a reduction in working hours and a slight increase in wages in the short time they have been organized in all shops in their city, with one exception. In this shop there is a strike on to secure the same conditions prevailing in others. There are 72 men involved, and the local, realizing the necessity of having plenty of funds on hand, has assessed each and every member "not ten cents weekly," but 10 per cent. of their earnings weekly, and all are paying it. They have the

strike well in hand. I met the president of the company, Mr. Mitchell, where the trouble is on, with a committee of the local. We were unable to adjust ourselves, so agreed to submit the differences to a Board of Arbitration. Our request is so fair that there is no doubt in my mind but we will secure the same conditions, if not better, than what prevail in the district. They, no doubt, will inform you of the outcome of this grievance through the next issue of the JOURNAL. I could not stay with them until the findings of the Board of Arbitration was rendered.

I arrived back in Cincinnati on July 18, where preparations for the Executive Board meeting will occupy most of my time until August 6.

A. B. GROUT.

## Report of Joint Conference

### Between Metal Polishers and Buffers with Representatives of the S. F. N. D. A. Statement by Our Officials.

Cincinnati, O., July 20, 1906.

To the Members of the Organization  
—Greeting:

Below you will find a copy of the minutes of our recent conference with the S. F. N. D. A., and attached thereto a few comments.

Chicago, Ill., July 30, 1906.

Minutes of the conference meeting held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, June 27, 28 and 29, between representatives of the Metal Polishers' and Buffers' International Union and the Stove Founders' National Defense Association.

Representatives—For the M. P. B. I. U.: Jos. J. Stokes, Rochester, N. Y.; Thos. Ivey, Hamilton, O.; Gus Shultz, Detroit, Mich. For the S. F. N. D. A.: C. H. Castle, Quincy, Ill.; G. H. Barbour, Detroit, Mich.; Fred Will, Rochester, N. Y.

The following were also present: D. McAfee, president of the S. F. N. D. A.; A. B. Grout, president of the M. P. B. I. U.; T. J. Hogan, secretary of the S. F. N. D. A.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 27, 1906, by Mr. Castle, and on his motion Mr. Stokes was elected chairman, and T. J. Hogan, secretary of the S. F. N. D. A., was chosen secretary.

The secretary read the call for the meeting as follows:

Cincinnati, O., May 29, 1906.

Mr. Thos. J. Hogan, secretary S. F. N. D. A., Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sir—In accordance with our agreement and Clause 4, 1903, on behalf of our organization, I hereby request a conference to consider the following:

First. A nine-hour working day, time and a half for all overtime, double time for Sundays and all legal holidays.



Second. An increase in wages of 10 per cent. in factories where the average wages is 35 cents per hour or more.

Third. An increase in wages of 25 per cent. where the average wages are below 35 cents per hour.

Fourth. Recognition of a Shop Committee of three in all shops covered by our agreement.

Any date after June 19 will be suitable for us. Yours very truly,

(Signed) A. B. GROUT,  
International President.

The following reply to this communication was read:

Chicago, Ill., June 2, 1906.

Mr. A. B. Grout, President Metal Polishers' International Union, Cincinnati, O.:

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 29th, ult., in which you ask for a general conference, under Clause 4, Conference 1903, also note subjects that you intend to bring up at that time.

I am instructed by President McAfee to say that we will meet you in Chicago Wednesday, June 27, at the Auditorium Hotel, at 10 a. m., to consider the matters submitted by you, also any other matters that may properly come before this conference.

Trusting this date will be satisfactory, I remain, Yours very truly,

(Signed) THOS. J. HOGAN,  
Secretary.

Mr. Fred Will, for the representatives of the S. F. N. D. A., presented the following subjects to be considered at this conference, in conjunction with those presented by the other side:

First. There shall be no limit as to the earnings of a polisher or buffer working piece-work in the shops of members of the S. F. N. D. A.

Second. Piece prices for polishers shall be set by comparison, and if unable to agree, then the price shall be set by demonstration, the firm to select whomsoever they may desire for this purpose.

The present established price of work in any shop shall be the basis of the determination of the price of new work of similar character and grade, unless the presidents of the two organizations, or their representatives, shall decide that the established prices of simi-

lar work in the shop are not in accord with the price of competitive goods made in this district.

Third. Apprentices should serve three years, and in no way should be interfered with by the metal polishers' organization, either International or local unions, during their term of apprenticeship.

Fourth. Journeymen, polishers or buffers, to have preference, but when they cannot be secured promptly, the members of the S. F. N. D. A. shall employ such men as are available, whether members of the Metal Polishers' Union or not, and put on such number of apprentices as shall be necessary to meet the requirements of the business.

Fifth. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work in the shops of the members of the S. F. N. D. A.

On motion, the subjects were taken up seriatim, and in the order in which they were presented.

The first subject:

"A nine-hour working day, time and a half for all overtime, double time for Sundays and all legal holidays."

This question was discussed all through the morning session, and again during the afternoon session, without any result.

The representatives of the Metal Polishers and Buffers claimed that outside of the stove business, with very few exceptions, their members are working nine hours; also claimed that a majority of their members in the stove shops were working the nine hour day.

The representatives of the S. F. N. D. A., while not disputing the statements of the other side regarding the number of their members who were employed only nine hours, contended that they could not adopt a nine-hour day for the Defense Association, when a large percentage of their members were running ten hours, and from statistics which they had secured, it was shown that more than 75 per cent. of the membership were running ten hours per day in the polishing and plating departments.

The meeting adjourned about 6 p. m. until 9:30 a. m. the following day.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The meeting was called to order about 9:45 a. m., with all representatives present.

The discussion of the question of the nine hours was again resumed, without arriving at any conclusion.

The various other clauses presented by both sides were informally discussed, and it became evident that no agreement could be reached in the general meeting.

It was moved and seconded, that a committee of four, two from each side, be appointed by the presidents of the two associations, to consider all the subjects presented, and endeavor to formulate something that they might agree upon, and present it later to the full meeting.

The following were appointed as such committee—For the S. F. N. D. A.: C. H. Castle, Fred Will. For the Metal Polishers: J. J. Stokes, Gus Shultz. This committee went into session with the understanding that they report to the General Committee at 2:30 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 3 p. m., all representatives present.

Mr. Stokes, for the committee, reported they were unable to agree to anything, and, therefore, had no report to make.

It was then agreed to go into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Will offered the following resolution, which was duly seconded:

“Resolved, There shall be no limit as to the earnings of piece-workers in the polishing departments of members of the S. F. N. D. A. Piece prices for polishing shall be set by comparison by two representatives of the firm and two representatives of the polishers. The established price of work in any shop shall be the basis for determining the price of new work of similar character and grade, unless the presidents of the two organizations, or their representatives, shall decide that the established prices of similar work in the shop are not in accord with the price of competitive goods made in the district. It is agreed that when prices are finally decided upon, they shall apply from the time of first work done by the piece.”

Mr. Shultz moved to amend, by adding that “Wages be increased 10 per cent. where they are now below 35 cents per hour.”

A vote upon the amendment being

called for, resulted in a tie. Messrs. Stokes, Shultz and Ivey voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Castle, Barbour and Will voting in the negative. The motion to amend was declared lost.

The original motion was then voted on, and also resulted in a tie. Messrs. Stokes, Shultz and Ivey voting in the negative, and Messrs. Castle, Barbour and Will voting in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, duly seconded, it was then decided to take up seriatim the various questions submitted, and vote upon them, it being generally conceded that all had been freely and fairly discussed.

The first question:

“A nine-hour working day, time and a half for all overtime, double time for Sundays and all legal holidays.”

The vote resulting in a tie, was declared lost. Messrs. Stokes, Shultz and Ivey voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Castle, Barbour and Will voting in the negative.

The second question:

“An increase in wages of 10 per cent. in foundries where the average wages are 35 cents per hour or more.”

The vote was a tie, and was declared lost. Messrs. Stokes, Shultz and Ivey voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Castle, Barbour and Will voting in the negative.

The third question:

“An increase in wages of 25 per cent. where the average wages are below 35 cents per hour.”

A tie vote, and declared lost. Messrs. Stokes, Shultz and Ivey voting in the affirmative, Messrs. Castle, Barbour and Will in the negative.

The fourth question:

“The recognition of a Shop Committee of three in all shops covered by our agreements.”

A tie vote, and declared lost. Messrs. Stokes, Shultz and Ivey voting in the affirmative, Messrs. Castle, Barbour and Will voting in the negative.

A vote was then taken on the propositions presented by the representatives of the S. F. N. D. A.

First. “There shall be no limit as to the earnings of a polisher or buffer working piece-work in the shops of members of the S. F. N. D. A.”

A tie vote, and declared lost. Messrs. Stokes, Shultz and Ivey voting in the



affirmative, Messrs. Castle, Barbour and Will voting in the negative.

Second. "Piece prices for polishing shall be set by comparison, and if unable to agree, then the price shall be set by demonstration, the firm to select whomsoever they may desire for this purpose. The present established price of work in any shop shall be the basis for the determination of the price of new work of similar character and grade, unless the presidents of the two organizations, or their representatives, shall decide that the established prices of similar work in the shop are not in accord with the price of competitive goods made in the district."

A tie vote, and declared lost. Messrs. Stokes, Shultz and Ivey voting in the negative, Messrs. Castle, Barbour and Will voting in the affirmative.

Third. "Apprentices should serve three years, and in no way should be interfered with by the Metal Polishers' organization, either International or local unions, during their terms of apprenticeship."

A tie vote, and declared lost. Messrs. Stokes, Shultz and Ivey voting in the negative, Messrs. Castle, Barbour and Will voting in the affirmative.

Fourth. "Journeymen, polishers or buffers, to have preference, but when they cannot be secured promptly, the members of the S. F. N. D. A. shall employ such men as are available, whether members of the Metal Polishers' Union or not, and put on such number of apprentices as shall be necessary to meet the requirements of the business."

A tie vote, and declared lost. Messrs. Stokes, Shultz and Ivey voting in the negative, Messrs. Castle, Barbour and Will voting in the affirmative.

Fifth. "Ten hours shall constitute a day's work in the shops of the members of the S. F. N. D. A."

A tie vote, and declared lost. Messrs. Stokes, Shultz and Ivey voting in the negative, Messrs. Castle, Barbour and Will voting in the affirmative.

The hour being late, the meeting, on motion, adjourned to meet the next day, Friday, at 9:30 a. m.

#### FRIDAY MORNING.

The meeting was called to order by the Chair, at 9:45 a. m. All present.

On motion of Mr. Will, duly seconded, a new committee, consisting of

Messrs. Shultz and Ivey, Castle and Barbour, was appointed to consider any proposition or formulate a plan that might be accepted by the conference.

This committee went into session, and after about an hour, declared they could not reach any satisfactory agreement.

The following was then offered by Mr. Castle:

Clause 5. "Inasmuch as it is conceded by the members of the S. F. N. D. A. that the earnings of the piece-workers in the polishing and buffing departments should exercise no influence upon the piece prices of work, which are set according to well established precedent and rule of conference, agreements, by comparison with other work of a like kind, the placing of a limit upon the earnings of piece-workers in the polishing and buffing departments should be discountenanced in shops of members of the S. F. N. D. A."

"In view of the adoption of Clause 5, the conference, on the part of the S. F. N. D. A., agree, at the request of the conferees of the Metal Polishers, to bring the question of a nine-hour day before their next annual convention for consideration."

"It is understood that the foregoing does not become a law until ratified by both organizations."

Mr. Shultz moved to amend, by striking out the words, "for consideration," in the first paragraph, and substituting the words, "and advocate its adoption."

A vote being called for on the amendment, resulted in a tie, and the amendment was declared lost. Messrs. Stokes, Shultz and Ivey voting aye, Messrs. Castle, Barbour and Will voting no.

The meeting then, on motion, adjourned sine die.

(Signed) THOS. J. HOGAN,  
Secretary.

In connection with the above I desire to say that every proposition that was submitted by the committee on behalf of the S. F. N. D. A. received careful consideration. We proposed amendments to all their propositions. They were considered by sub-committees appointed, and informally by the full committee. As we were as far apart on them as we were on the origi-

nal propositions, no vote was taken on them.

To their proposition Number 1 we attached the following words: "There should be a minimum wage scale established of at least 35 cents per hour for polishers and buffers working day-work."

Their proposition Number 2 we amended to read as follows: "Piece prices for polishers shall be set by comparison, and if unable to agree, the presidents of the two organizations shall take up the grievances and try to adjust them along the following lines: The established price of work on any job should be the basis for determining the prices of new work of similar character and grade, unless the presidents of the two organizations shall decide that the established prices on similar work in the shops are not in accord with the prices of competitive goods made in the district. If they are unable to agree, the firm shall select any of their employes they may desire to demonstrate that their prices are fair."

For their third proposition we submitted the following: "Apprentices, after working three months at the trade, shall join the Metal Polishers' International Union, and shall be subject to their rules, laws and regulations during the entire term of apprenticeship."

The fourth proposition we amended to read as follows: "Journeyman polishers and buffers who carry the regular working card of the Metal Polishers', Buffers' and Platers' International Union, are to have the preference, but when they cannot be secured within ten days, members of the S. F. N. D. A. shall employ such men as are available whether members of the Metal Polishers' Union or not, and such number of apprentices as will not exceed the ratio of one to fifteen journeymen."

Several propositions came from the other side. The most favorable one was presented by Mr. Barbour, providing for granting a nine-hour day for polishers, but continuing on the ten-hour day for buffers and platers. While we could not vote in favor of this proposition on account of the division it would create in our organization, we are quite confident that there

were members of the S. F. N. D. A. committee who would object to even this concession.

You will note in the minutes that it stated that over 70 per cent. of the members of the S. F. N. D. A. are running ten-hour shops, and that they presented statistics to bear out the statement. The statistics presented by them were along the following lines. They did not mention the names of any firms whatsoever. They reported that they had 65 members, and that 41 concerns reported working ten hours per day; 10 concerns reported working nine hours per day; 2 concerns reported working nine and one-half hours per day; 1 concern reported working fifty-six hours per week; 4 concerns reported non-union; 3 concerns reported open shop; 4 concerns reported let the work out on contract. The total number of polishers and buffers employed by members of the S. F. N. D. A. were 1,165, of which 222 are buffers.

We reported that the members of our organization employed by the S. F. N. D. A. was two or three hundred less than the total number of men employed, but the statistics which we had gathered showed that there were 20 shops running on the nine-hour basis; 21 shops running on the ten-hour basis; 2 shops the men went home whenever finished; 1 shop 55-hour-per-week basis; 1 shop 57-hour-per-week basis; 5 shops no definite information; balance of the shops, no reports; either we have no members there, or we have no local in those cities.

There are over 500 of our men working in Defense shops who are working on the nine-hour basis; about 120 on the ten-hour basis; between 40 and 50 going home when done; 61 on 55-hour basis; 30 on 57-hour basis.

We have 497 members employed in stove factories that are not affiliated with the S. F. N. D. A. There are 29 factories where these men are employed, 15 concerns working 9 hours, 10 concerns working 10 hours, 4 concerns have not reported, making 355 men working 9 hours per day, and 138 men working 10 hours per day.

They establish their claim that the majority of their members were running ten-hour shops.

We establish our claim that the majority of our members employed in the



stove industry are working on a nine-hour basis.

It appears as though the representatives of the S. F. N. D. A. were determined not to grant any concessions whatsoever. It was impossible for us to grant any concessions so long as they refused to consider anything coming from us.

There were several grievances pending. When our members had been informed that they would be settled in accordance with the findings of the Conference Committee. Three of them were on the nine-hour question, another relating to an increase of wages. Therefore, as soon as convenient, the following was sent to locals as indicated:

TO ALL LOCALS WHEREIN THERE ARE STOVE POLISHERS.

Cincinnati, O., July 5, 1906.

To Members of Local ....

At the recent conference held with the Stove Founders' National Defense Association in Chicago, Ill., beginning June 27, and ending June 29, 1906, it was impossible for us to agree on any proposition submitted by either side. As soon as the minutes of the conference are available, a detailed report will be made. In the meantime you are advised not to surrender a single privilege which you have enjoyed in the past.

Fraternally yours,

A. B. GROUT, Int. Pres.

Chas. R. ATHERTON, Gen. Sec.

Our International Executive Board meets at headquarters on Monday, August 6, 1906. Among the many questions of importance which they have to consider will be conditions in the stove industry. A report of their deliberations will reach you in the near future.

A. B. GROUT.

### CORUNDUM.

In continuing the subject of Corundum, I will endeavor to explain the cleansing process employed. The ore is crushed and sieved and all that will not pass through a No. 12 screen is re-crushed and passed between rollers until it becomes of the desired size. Most of the impurities are then removed by conveying the crushed ore into boxes through which a stream of water passes so regulated that the corundum readily settles to the bottom of the trough and the lighter minerals are carried off. This washing process will remove only the

impurities that are entirely separated from the particles of corundum, but there are usually some impurities attached to the particles of corundum that have to be removed by another process.

The product is therefore passed through a machine known as the screw or scouring machine in which there is a worm similar to the screw conveyor. This grinds out most all of the impurities and these are again separated by again subjecting them to the washing process. The final impurities are separated from the corundum by means of a machine called a muller or chaser. The principle of this is to cause each grain of corundum to rub against another and thus wear away any of the remaining foreign substances. The machine consists of a shallow tub in which are two heavy wooden rollers which move around its circumference. The freshly ground corundum on being thrown into these tubs is kept constantly stirred by men with hoes or by plow-shaped iron blades in front of the wooden rollers, and is then pressed down by the wooden rollers, being passed over it. In this way the scouring process is kept up between the grains. The impurities are thus gradually worn away and are passed off by means of a stream of water which constantly passes through the tub. It usually requires from four to eight hours, according to the nature of the impurities that cling to the grains before a clean product is obtained.

There are two methods of drying this product after it has been removed from the mullers and allowed to lie over night on an inclined plane. By one method the product is conveyed by elevator belts to the second floor of the mill and dropped vertically down the stack of a furnace for twenty or thirty feet, at the bottom it strikes an inclined surface that is just above the flames of the furnace, and slides down to an iron box. By the other method the product is thrown in at the end of an iron cylinder open at both ends, which revolves about a coil of steam pipes; one end of the cylinder is higher than the other and the wet mass is carried up by the revolving cylinder and dropped on the hot pipes and then gradually worked to the lower end, where it is caught in a hopper and conveyed by elevator belts to the sizing rooms and there automatically screened to the different grades.

G. H. KERLIN.

## A Vital Question.

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BY GRAHAM RUDD, OF LOCAL 2.

It must be apparent to all of us that never within the memory of any living man has there been witnessed such a wide range of public discussion pertaining to the abuses—real or imaginary—affecting the body politic, as that which is now going on. It is well-nigh impossible to procure a magazine or periodical that does not contain articles dealing with the trusts, insurance, tax reforms, methods of conserving the public health, railway rate regulation, supervision of public service corporations, “graft” in public or private station, stock-jobbing deals and many other subjects of public import and concern, too numerous to mention here. It is to be regretted that the facts seem to warrant the assertion that a good many of these so-called reform articles are wholly irresponsible, and the opinion is shared by many close observers that the articles inspiring the deepest appreciation, in many instances, appear to be those that make the cleverest appeal to passion and prejudice, are the most wildly incomprehensible, and exhibit the least regard for the facts. Reform literature that is based upon conditions actually existing, and that appeals to men’s common sense and a belief in even-handed justice for all concerned, seems to be lacking the influence it is entitled to command, because it does not contain enough “sensationalism,” and the author is looked upon as a ‘trimmer,’ and an apologist. The interest manifested by the people in the discussion of these questions is indicative of the inherent desire in all men to promote the common welfare, but as it is extremely difficult to distinguish the sincere reformer from the “muck-raker,” and the man with the ax to grind, the dangerous liability of our becoming extremists exists. Like all other things—good or bad—of which it is possible to have too much, we can go to extremes in these reform matters; especially as we are apt to be bewildered by the multiplicity of questions under discussion, and commit appalling blunders. The people can not expect to redress but one grievance, correct but one abuse, and eradicate but one evil at a time. Hasty action on a complexity of questions—no matter how good the motives that prompt it—usually results in an unsatisfactory solution, creating chaos, discontent, and, of course, injustice to many. It would be stretching the truth to deny that we are reform mad—it has become a fad; and if this condition of the public mind continues to manifest itself, rashness will take the place of reason, and snap judgment that of mutual compromise, upon which all practical progress and reform has been inaugurated and perpetuated.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the merits of any of the reform movements mentioned, or the ways and means of their accomplishment. In endeavoring to depict prevailing conditions surrounding the diversified elements of reform, the writer has an entirely different object in view. It must be plain to all union men—without being alarmists—that there is an element of danger in all this to the labor movement. There is danger in the spirit prevalent among the people to willingly believe all the evil things that are said to exist, and to scoff



in derision at the good things that are mentioned. The common belief among the great mass of the people that every man that has money or occupies a position of public trust is a "crook," the inclination, so openly manifest, to "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." It is true that, barring the silly vaporings and wild anathemas that are uttered spasmodically by the distinguished anarchists who are the officers and leading spirits of the various employer's associations scattered throughout the country, the offspring of the diseased and prejudiced mind of the Indianapolis buggy maker, but little has been said during this reform era about the labor movement. However, the spirit of commercialism that has prompted the publishers of magazines to engage the services of the "muck-rakers" to produce sensations for the primary purpose of augmenting circulation, and through this, the income from advertising, may cause them, when they think the public mind is satiated with the present character of current reform literature, to enlist the services of men with high-sounding names, who are neither employes or employers, to write about the principles and purposes of the labor movement. Of course, it goes without saying that organized labor has absolutely nothing to fear from the limelight of publicity, but we object, and rightly, too, to misrepresentation, and we ought to be on our guard and fortify ourselves against conditions that might arise from the publication of articles about us, written by men who do not possess a very high regard for the truth, and who are willing to grind out "copy" at so much per about any subject, from ancient Greece to "frenzied finance." The mere fact that they may know nothing at all about it makes no difference to them.

In view, therefore, of this unsettled condition of the public mind, which is always a factor for the labor movement to reckon with, and in view, also, of the present era of great combinations of employing capital, organized and administered in such a manner that their constantly increasing power and influence makes the question of corporate privilege the most important issue of the hour, it would seem that the ability of the organizations of labor to successfully and effectually meet the new conditions, industrial and economical, continually arising through the power of aggregated wealth, is a grave question—truly a vital one. We should be prepared to meet new conditions as they arise. What the future developments in the industrial world will be no one can foretell, although the belief is quite common that a crisis is at hand for organized labor that will tax its utmost energies and resources. Believing in the efficacy of the old adage "that unceasing vigilance is the price of eternal peace," we should take the necessary steps to put into operation a system of twenty-five cent weekly dues, in order to raise sufficient revenue to meet any contingency that may confront us, and to properly develop the protective feature of our organization. We have the members, the field, the prestige, and everything that goes to make a successful organization—except the most important essential—sufficient funds.

In the latter part of the year 1896, and in the early part of 1897, I contributed a series of articles to our official journal, in an endeavor to impress upon the minds of the members the urgent necessity of adopting a system of higher and uniform dues; and while the subject was pretty generally discussed by the members at the time, no steps were taken to put it into effect because of the prevailing opinion that in view of the fact that the old Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' International Union had just perfected consolidation with the Brass Workers' Union, the new organization being in an experimental stage, the time was inopportune for its enactment. The writer has always been, and still is of the opinion

that an adequate system of dues should have been devised at Syracuse when amalgamation was accomplished, but be that as it may, it is certain that the members should be getting ready to enact revenue-producing legislation now.

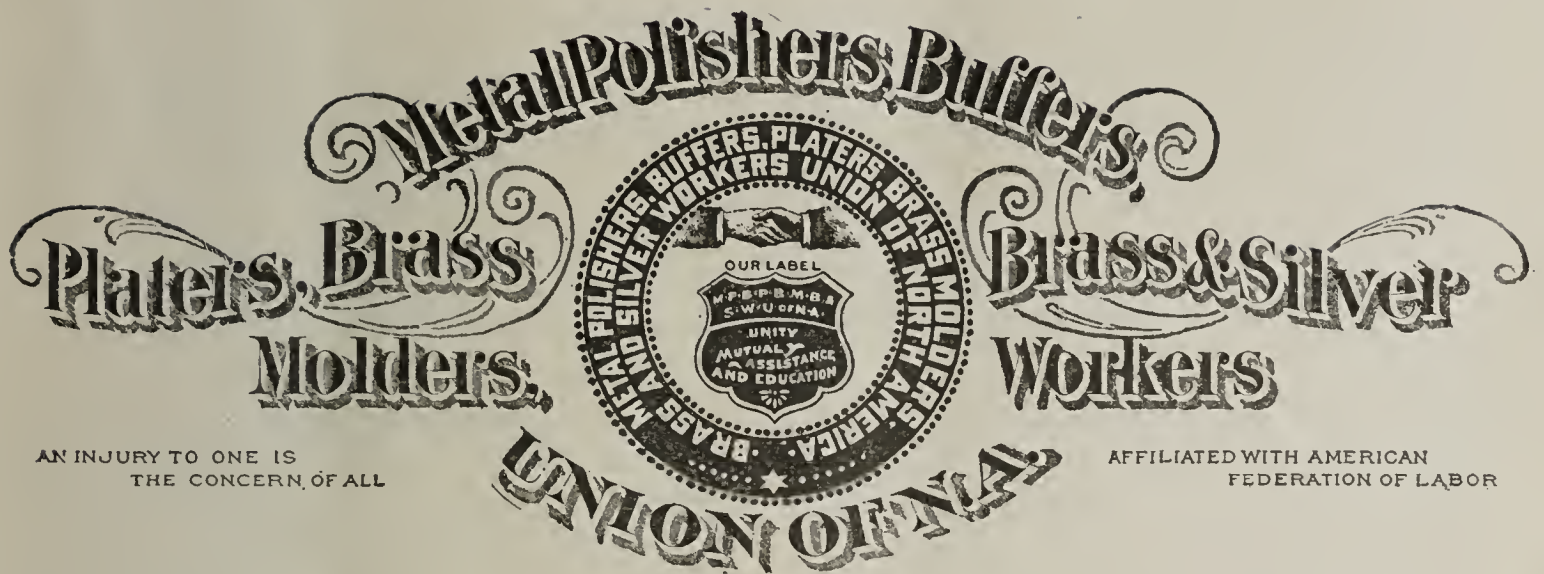
The question of trade jurisdiction that had retarded the progress of the metal polishers and the brass workers for several years, had been virtually settled by the New York convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1895, by the adoption of a resolution directing both organizations to meet at Syracuse in July, 1896, under the supervision of a member of the Federation's Executive Council. The most important result of the amalgamation at Syracuse was that our present organization came into exclusive control of all mechanics in its particular trades, and it would seem that, in view of the "jurisdiction" bugbear having been removed, then would have been the proper time to devise a financial system that would have placed our organization beyond any necessity of "passing the hat" to maintain members who had been ordered on strike or locked out; and to avoid all the other handicaps that are the inevitable result of a lack of funds, caused by a system of dues that does not systematize, but which is unbusinesslike, incongruous and unscientific, affording us no opportunity for concentrating our resources. A plan that was a failure in the beginning, and which, after ten years of operation, must now convince those who urged its retention of its utter impracticability.

There can be no doubt but what all the members of our organization desire to assist in the enactment of such rules and laws as will be of benefit to the organization, and, of course, to ourselves. We differ only as to ways and means. It appears to the writer, however, that on the question of dues we have been guided by too much sentiment and not enough business methods. We must always keep in mind the fact that our organization is, first, a business institution. We join it as a matter of business. Being a business institution, we must safeguard it with such regulations as will tend to develop in the broadest possible manner its functions as a potent factor in the mutual advancement of those enrolled under its banner. It is an indisputable fact that the organizations that operate under the so-called "high dues" systems are the most successful ones in every way. They have the least number of strikes, and the fewest failures of strikes. They are submitted to practically no lockouts, for employers usually only lock out men when they know that their organization has no money. They have the resources to cover their particular fields of activity from every necessary vantage point. They have the least proportionate number of members lapsing for non-payment of dues, because their financial systems have brought them to such a high degree of efficiency and thoroughness that there is too much at stake for the individual members to feel that they could afford, as a business proposition, to jeopardize their interests by remaining outside the ranks, even temporarily.

Men become members of labor organizations to better their own condition in life—not that of others. Of course, the "community of interests" principle upon which the labor movement is based, makes the organizations the conservators of the interests of the many; but let us be frank with ourselves and admit that in joining the union of our craft we were actuated by selfish motives, that the thought uppermost in our minds was the improvement of our own condition, and that when we got into the union we found all the other men imbued with the same idea. Primarily, then, the labor union is a business concern. There should be no wishy-washy sentiment in it. The idea that the mere act of forming a union gives men power to achieve reforms in the environment of their particular trade or calling, is nothing more than mere sentiment. Something more substantial is needed to successfully manage and operate a labor union, and it is not needless repetition to say that the one important thing lacking with our organization now is sufficient revenue for its intelligent operation and direction.

In future issues of the JOURNAL I expect to show the progress of some of the organizations that have established the high dues systems, confident that we can, under like circumstances, duplicate, and even exceed the progress they have made.





## The Journal,

Published Monthly by the M. P., B., P., B. M.  
and Brass and Silver Workers Int. U. of N. A.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, Editor and Manager,  
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### TEN YEARS OLD.

Ten years ago, August, 1896, the first  
issue of the JOURNAL was published.  
The issue contained 24 pages.

If the present rate of increase in our  
organization is sustained, and there is  
no reason to doubt that it will be, the  
statistics of gain given out at the next  
session of the Federation of Labor will  
show the Metal Polishers in the lead.

All members should read the able ar-  
ticle published in this issue of the JOUR-  
NAL from the pen of Bro. Graham Rudd.  
Others will follow later. The question  
of a protection fund is with us.

Strikers usually have more resources  
than employers are led to believe by  
their "detectives."

A writer of antiquity said: "When I  
was a child I spake as a child, thought  
as a child and understood as a child."  
The workmen who refuse to enlist in the  
forces of organized labor are children  
and ought to be sent to the children's  
home.

Brother Kelley, of 124, Columbus, O..  
states that there are places for five pol-  
ishers and buffers in his city, and sug-  
gests that we start a "Want Column,"  
giving such news. The suggestion is a  
good one and we will gladly feature  
every notice of this kind received.

The U. S. Coal Co., at their Dillon-  
vale mines, have found that strike-  
breakers are expensive. The cost to the  
company for the labor and guards has  
been \$1,200 a day since April 1, which  
means that for every ton of coal mined  
since that date the company has paid  
\$70.00.

Railroad corporations pay their or-  
ganized labor from \$3 to \$4.50 per day  
just as cheerfully as they pay their un-  
organized clerical force in local freight  
offices \$1.50 per. And the latter are  
continually asked to work overtime,  
nights and Sundays without getting a  
cent extra. Indeed, a clerk who has the  
nerve to ask for fair treatment is con-  
sidered unfriendly and is soon "let go."  
Why are these interests so liberal with  
their union forces? Figure it out for  
yourself.

See that your National number is in  
your Due Book.

The status of business conditions as reported from the various District Councils is good. Wages of polishers and buffers is constantly being raised, and union men are busy everywhere. Locals report large increases in membership.

Labor Day will have passed before the next issue of the Journal is distributed. September 3 being the date. We hope our membership will more than hold their own in its celebration. Of all holidays in the year, Labor Day alone can be called a national legal holiday.

The union man never has to depend on "employment agencies" for work. This species of grafter lives and thrives entirely on the non-unionist sucker. Women are said to be the easiest victims. An applicant for a place is charged \$5, \$10, or whatever he can be bled for and is recommended for the position. If he fails to do the work satisfactorily, or if the "agency" has another applicant that will work a little cheaper, the first is thrown down, and finally the second gets the same treatment when the "agency" has a third one ready, and so on. These "employment agencies" are extensive advertisers in the daily press and will not likely be exposed from that quarter. The organizing of a cooks' union recently in New York had the effect of turning the light on these grafting operations and it is hoped that the labor press, at least, will give it general publicity.

#### **IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.**

The change from the Ledger to the Card System of recording our membership requires the co-operation of all Financial Secretaries, as the names, National numbers, occupation, date of initiation or suspension, and reinstatement of our many thousands of members must be compared and recorded on cards at headquarters.

You will assist in keeping this list correct by sending in the monthly report on or before the 7th of each month, as per Article 33, Section 1 of the Constitution. And in sending in names of suspended, reinstated or transferred members it is also necessary that the National number accompanies it, as in nearly every instance we have many members bearing the same name; the National

number being the only means of identification.

At the Executive Board meeting, held in St. Louis immediately after the adjournment of the last convention, it was suggested that the Executive Board meet in August, 1906, and left to the discretion of the International President to issue a recommendation to that effect.

On May 30, 1906, Question No. 69 was submitted to the board, asking whether they favored an Executive Board meeting or not. The vote was unanimous in favor of meeting, and on June 8 each member was notified of the meeting, to be held on August 6, 1906, at the International Headquarters, Cincinnati, O.

There will be many important questions come before that body, and it is to be hoped that much good will result from the meeting. Among a few of the most important matters which will be discussed will be the demand for a nine-hour workday in the stove industry. Second, will be the question of financing our organization in order to place it on a sound basis. Another matter will be in regard to the unfair list, and the most systematic plan suggested will be adopted, in order to make our unfair list more effective. The organization of the various branches of our trade, will also receive due consideration. Besides, many more resolutions that will be presented after the meeting convenes.

Locals having matters of a serious nature to be considered by the board, will forward them to the General Office so they will arrive there no later than August 6. The full minutes of this convention will be published in the September issue of the JOURNAL.

Union men not only better their own conditions but make life less burdensome for other labor. Is it any wonder that the non-union man is not at home in public?

At the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, held in Washington, June 18-22, the Ideal Manufacturing Co., of Detroit, Mich., was placed on the unfair list and will be published in the "*American Federationist*."



**NOTICE.**

Edward L. Devine, former home Norwich, Conn., will come to New Haven, Conn. as soon as possible, to his brother's home. It is to his interest.

Fraternally yours,  
THOS. F. HARE.

**NOTICE.**

It is our desire to obtain, if possible one yearly advertiser for THE JOURNAL from each locality where we have a local union. This would lighten the cost of the publication and call our attention to our friends when purchasing. Rates, contracts and any other information will be cheerfully furnished by writing the Editor.

**NOTICE.**

Ticket No. 656 is winner of the gold watch raffled by Local 175, for the benefit of Brother John Weberg. Brother F. Nigh of Local 102, of Springfield, Ohio, being the winner. Local 175 wishes to thank the local unions that gave Brother Weberg and family a helping hand.

Yours fraternally,  
LOUIS THRAN.

**ATTENTION.**

This journal has an extensive circulation among high-class and well-paid workmen in all parts of this country, as well as in Canadian cities. This makes it a valuable advertising medium for certain lines of trade. A limited number of advertisements (products of union labor), say one from each important center, could be inserted and it would aid considerably in reducing our expense account. Any one who is willing to assist us in obtaining this business will find it to his own profit as well as the union's. Write to Secretary Atherton for rates, suggestions, etc.

Justice Gaynor, of the New York Superior Court, recently delivered an opinion holding employers liable to damages for injuries suffered by children in violation of the child labor law.

**DEATH BENEFITS.**

We must again call to the careful attention of each and every member of the fact that the *Constitution provides that only those members in good standing* on the records at the General Office are entitled to death benefits. Members who fail to acquaint themselves with this fact cannot hold the General Office responsible when death claims are rejected. It is the duty of the Financial Secretary to send per capita tax remittance with monthly report each month and not every two or three months. It is also the duty of the individual member to ascertain whether or not the Financial Secretary attends to his duty.

Occasionally we receive a claim from a Local Union which we are compelled by the Constitution to reject. After notice of rejection is received by the Local Union we are later informed that the member paid his dues regularly to the Financial Secretary, but on account of some error or oversight his per capita was not forwarded to the General Office, or was sent three months or more after his dues were paid to the Financial Secretary.

Now while it was evidently the negligence of the Financial Secretary in not sending the same, the General Office cannot be held responsible for such negligence and the claim is therefore rejected.

**BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 2, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The drawing for a gold watch, for the benefit of Brother Fred Carpenter, took place Friday, June 29, 1906, the winning number, 554. You will kindly have same published in next number of JOURNAL and oblige the committee.

Fraternally yours,

FRED MAY,  
PAUL ECKHARDT,  
C. JOEL.

**LOCALS RE-ORGANIZED.**

Local No. 195, Trenton, N. J.—By Vice-President Leary, with fourteen charter members.

## SECOND LETTER

## From a Wise Old Shiner to His Son.

MY DEAR SON—Since writing you last I have come in contact with another type of union man I wish to caution you about, the “swift” man, the chap whose sole ambition in life seems to be in showing the foreman how much faster he is than his shop mates. This type of man has spoiled many a good day workshop, and caused many a good, deserving man to put on a black shirt, and look for the flag stops and water tanks along the railroad routes. That smile that he receives from his foreman is good to him, perhaps, and a good investment for the firm, but from a common sense union standpoint it is a loser, and I never saw any photographs of good, fast men yet in the pages of the book of heroes. He is never on any committee where a little courage is required, he prefers to stand back and let the other chap try and straighten out the mess he has made, then root in again, and finally some one has to go. But watch him on a day when some of the other men are in charge of the shop, caused by the absence of the foreman, he is the chap that loafs, he is the president of the glue pot gossipers, and is the orator in chief. I don’t pose as a philosopher or an all around wise man, but my experiences, and many of my mistakes may help you to avoid making the same ones. I have one suggestion to make to you regarding that label committee you were appointed on; don’t fail to make a report, if there is anything on earth that gives a man the “sour chills” it is a dead bunch, that either report progress, or ask for more time to take “action.” The men we need these days are men of action and energy, for, as a rule, you will find the employer is losing no time, he studies ways and means of increasing output, with less expense, and don’t ask for any extension of time; he uses the “fast” man, studies our weak spots, hears some of the glue pot gossip, gets a tip from the bartender now and then, and when we go to the front he has plenty of material to argue from, but what have we? And what should we have? One thing we must have, a good honest

statement of facts, a little patience and a good sound knowledge of the rights and justice of our cause, and you can’t get that knowledge out of the form sheets of race horses, or out of the percentage column that gives the batting averages of the Wagners or Lajoies. Now we can all criticize, but it is hard to suggest a remedy and the best way to be able to do that, is to study the questions that concern us. There is an old political saying that fits our case, which is as follows: “Build up against your own wall,” and our wall is our International Union. You, as a young man, have a duty to perform, and the doing of it will help your brother-man as well as give your own mind training in grasping and analyzing the many phrases and questions confronting the trades union movement of today. One more suggestion before I color up, just send to headquarters, and get all the back numbers of the JOURNAL and compile the deaths and the diseases of our deceased brothers, it is a good argument in our favor, and one that cannot be disputed. I will try at a later date, to advise you along other lines, but don’t lose sight of the fact that you will have many discouragements in your efforts to give the cause a boost, but don’t stop doing your duty when criticism centers on you, ask yourself if you are right, and if those opposed to you give no good, reasonable arguments, push on, and don’t quit under fire. What we want is positive men, who obey their conscience, do that, and the best men around you will be your helpers. Now you do your bit, and boom the label, and you will have no regrets.

With best wishes from the old man,

GEORGE EMERY.

Turtle Creek, Pa.

(Continued next month.)

Two thousand organizers for the Chicago (Ill.) Federation of Labor have been in every factory and shop in the city, consolidating voters into one gigantic political movement for a labor party that will stand for the rights and needs of the working class. Plans for canvassing the city were completed at a meeting of the federation.



## CORRESPONDENCE

Letters of interest to the craft for this department must be briefly written on but one side of the paper, and must reach this office prior to the 25th of the month, otherwise they cannot be inserted before the next issue. The right of revision or rejection is reserved by the Editor.

### NEW YORK, N. Y.

New York, N. Y., July 21, 1906.

*Chas R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

Dear Sir and Brother—At our last meeting Brother Teddie Daly was elected to again take charge of our Labor Bureau. When he first took charge as business agent some six or seven years ago, we were working ten hours a day for any old wages, now it is nine hours and \$2.50 a day and up. A word to the wise is sufficient, for we have no hesitation in prophesying that it will shortly be eight hours and \$3 a day and up. Watch New York, benighted brethren, and see history repeat itself. We are whooping up things in the good old-fashioned way. We have decided to parade on Labor Day, something we have not done in years.

Edward J. Stevens, the poet laureate of Local 34, has written the enclosed song in honor of the occasion, which will be sung on the line of march. After the parade we will return to headquarters, where refreshments will be served, and amid speech-making, singing, etc., the rest of the day will be spent.

Brother Starr is requested to pay us a flying visit in his airship just for old times sake, as we know that by this time he has made as many friends in Chi—as he left behind in New York, or in other words, as it is in Chicago so it is in New York. Following are the words of the song above referred to:

OUR GRAND OLD LABOR DAY.

Air, "The Grand Old Flag."

Come, all you sons of labor,  
Advertise it to your neighbor,  
Hold aloft the shining sabre,  
"Freedom's light, 'twill lead the way!  
No more in slavery weeping,  
Inch by inch to freedom creeping,  
So wake the ones that're sleeping,  
And parade on Labor Day.

### CHORUS.

On that grand old day, that good old  
Labor Day,  
Sons of toil proudly marching away,  
'Neath the sky so blue, and good  
music, too—  
"Thirty-four boys" in Sunday array.  
Every union man, John, Tommy, Dick  
and Dan,  
Every "shiner" from the Bronx to the  
bay,  
Throw out your chest, keep in step  
with the rest,  
Upon our glorious Labor Day.

Draw the rank and file together,  
Show them how to press shoe leather,  
Quite regardless of the weather,  
Eight hours is on the way!  
Wives and sweethearts will be near us,  
From the sidewalks they will cheer us;  
Each tyrant boss will fear us,  
So parade on Labor Day.

Chorus.

We represent the masses  
Frowned at by the upper classes;  
Every "Labor Day" that passes  
Only helps to pave the way.  
The dawn of day is shining clearer,  
The millenium's drawing nearer;  
Every year we hold it dearer,  
Our grand old Labor Day.

Chorus.

With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

EDWARD SCHINELLER,  
Treasurer Local 34.

### BOSTON, MASS.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

Boston, July 15, 1906.

Our General Secretary, by his consistency in asking all locals to write something about their respective districts in our JOURNAL, has shown that he is deeply interested in the welfare of

the organization throughout the country, and as it is a long while since Boston has been heard from, I thought it my duty to try and write something letting other members of locals know that the locals in this good old puritanical town are still up to date. We have always had the name of being slow, but since we have become organized, we have become educated in the labor movement and find that we can obtain as good if not better conditions than can be found in other cities. The polishers and buffers in the job and chandelier shops now receive a minimum wage of \$2.75 a day of nine hours, and in the near future the same conditions will prevail among the men employed in the general brass shops. We have been agitating this move since last fall with the intention of making it April 1st, and I am pleased to state that our plans so far have been successful and not having to strike to a great extent. Of course in events of this kind as always has been the case, you will find a few who will try and retard the progress of seeking better conditions, but they might as well try to stop the waters of the mighty Niagara Falls.

We had a few who would not try to help themselves or others by refusing to quit when the time came, consequently it can be surmised what became of them. They are out of their locals now, and as they are isolated from union men, they no doubt have plenty of time to think of their mistake. One of these men at one time was a very prominent member in his local, having been elected as President, and was also a delegate to one of our conventions. I, myself, always thought that this man would always uphold unionism and its principles to the very last, but when he was asked to quit in order to aid the polishers, he flew up in the air, and I think he's flying yet. Now, I don't care to discuss much more about these one-time men, and so will change the subject. I want to say that we still have Local 18 with us, and as good a bunch of chandelier makers as you will find in any part of the country. They have always been loyal to our International Union, and I think it is a lesson to other chandelier makers in other cities to get in line, especially those in New York City, who at present think they are on "easy street," but some time

they may wake up and find things different. What I would like to see is some one get after those fellows in New York and stir them up; also the brass finishers and molders. Here in Boston we are all acting in harmony with each other through our local joint executive board, and we try to assist each other in every possible way. We have got our District Vice President, Bro. Lever, in the city now as organizer, and I find that he is working hard among the brass molders and finishers, and also the chandelier makers, and he is only a polisher; but that goes to show that he has the same opinion as all here, it makes no difference what class of work you do so long as you are eligible to become a member of the organization, and live up to your obligation. We have trouble enough in dealing with our employers without fighting ourselves. Let the other locals get together as we have in this city, having representatives of each craft, so as to discuss plans in general, and I think it will be a benefit. The delegates on the local joint executive board attend a meeting every Wednesday night, and nothing transpires but what our respective locals are aware of. Bro Creighton, of 95, is chairman. He, with Bros. Wm. Burns, also of 95, and John White, of 55, have shown their earnestness by being elected delegates and continual attendance at these meetings for the past five years. They seem never to miss meetings. I have often visited the locals outside of my own, and I still see the same familiar old faces, some of whom I wish to name, as I know they are always trying to advance their locals. The men who need special mention are Bill Spratt, Jim Hickey, Jack Spellman and Arthur Thayer, of local 18; John White and his son James, Mike Carlin and C. Brownell, of Local 55. In my own local (95), we have quite a few earnest workers, and it would take up quite a lot of space to name them all, but there is one thing, you will always find Frank Tierney, Martin O'Hara, E. C. Betterley, and our old fire-eater, Con Driscoll. In Local 192 we have Bro. Watson, Steve Clougherty and a few others, whose names I do not know, but they are all good workers for their local, nevertheless. Now, if we could only get all the members to attend their respective locals, instead of staying away, we would all be



better off. I have known, in my own local, when some members have not attended a meeting for years, but always have someone take their dues up to the hall. Now that is not right. The local needs your opinions as well as money. There are many members who stay away and once in awhile they attend, and at times offer a few suggestions which are of great benefit to us. That is what we are organized for, to listen to all ideas and suggestions from new, as well as old members, whereby good results will follow. I hope now that in the future all members will not have the same old excuses, "too hot in the summer, too cold in the winter," to attend the meetings, but will make up their minds to attend at least one meeting a month. I think I have said enough now about our locals in general, and before closing I wish to state that just before our International Office was removed to Cincinnati, we had the pleasure of having our General Secretary Atherton with us one Sunday. He left New York Saturday night and struck Boston Sunday morning, and before the day was half over I think Boston was struck with Atherton. Of course, every stranger who ever came to Boston generally gets twisted among our crooked streets, and often gets lost entirely, and as we did not want to have our General Secretary get twisted, and perhaps lost, and then have the whole country up in arms against us for losing so valuable a man, we made up our mind to have about a dozen members, besides a few secret service men, to guide him through our beloved town. The committee, who were tried and true men, did their work well. They showed him all around town, taking in all the historical places for which Boston is famous, also many places of interest. They filled him up with peanuts and chocolate bon-bons, and when thirsty they gave him tonic, I believe, although I myself was not with them. Now, I want to say one thing about these drinks which we call tonic. The polishers and buffers in this town do not indulge very often in alcoholic beverages, and so resort to milder drinks, such as ginger ale, spruce beer, or ice-cream soda. So in the future, when you see a man from Boston outside of his own city calling for tonic, you will know what he wants; also, what Atherton drank. Now, to continue with Atherton's visit here, I will say that after filling him up with peanuts, etc., and showing him around, they took him

to prayer meeting, and when the services were over he was asked to join the church. It was very near midnight then, and he seemed to be in an awful hurry to catch the midnight train for New York, and we could not hold him over under any circumstances. I have often thought since then whether it was the idea of asking him to join the church that made him leave in a hurry. I only wish we had headquarters in Boston, as I think Atherton will be in bad company in Sin Sin Naughty, Ohio.

I think now it is about up to me to stop writing, as I don't want to take up the whole JOURNAL, but I would like two favors before closing, and one is if Tom Jennings, a former member of 95 should read this letter, to bear this in mind, that his old crony, Tom Kay, is getting quite gray because he don't see his old chum, and I'm afraid if Jennings don't come back soon that Local 95 will lose another member, as Tom has about made up his mind to quit Boston.

The last favor I'll ask is to have all brothers visiting headquarters to please refrain from asking our General Secretary to join any church, because when he was asked to do so here he seemed out of place, and got red in the face when the dear little Sunday school teacher asked him if he was willing to be saved. Hoping these favors will be granted and that other locals will help our Secretary and other members by letting us know of conditions, etc., existing in their districts, I remain, with best wishes to all,

FELIX.

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#### DETROIT, MICH.

Detroit, Mich., July 12, 1906.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

Dear Sir and Brother—Please insert in your JOURNAL that the strike is still on here at the Ideal Manufacturing Company, also Burrows Adding Machine Company. A great many of our men are out of work owing to this trouble. It would be advisable for members of the Polishers and Buffers to stay away from here for a time until things are somewhat settled.

Local No. 1 has a baseball team, and is doing some good work, and would be pleased to hear from some of the baseball players of the craft in other towns. Address all communications to James Darr, 273 Gratiot avenue.

M. A. LUDWIG.  
277 Holcomb ave.



**TORONTO.**

Toronto, Ont., July 15, 1906.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

I am a little late with this letter, but I hope I am in time for August JOURNAL. Well, we had our excursion and it was a big success. We had over 150 with us; in fact, we had 158 all told. But the main thing I want to tell you, we had Bro. A. B. Grout with us for two meetings. A joint meeting of 21 and 53 on July 3rd, and had a royal good time, with plenty of refreshment and there was plenty, as 21 and 53 knows how to provide. There was a good turnout of the brothers and gave our Brother a hearty welcome to Canada. In fact, it was so hearty we got him back one week later, July 9, for an open meeting, and it was a big success, so we got a lot of new members; also a lot of promises from suspended members for Local 53. He also did a lot of good to the ones in line, as they had just got careless and did not attend the meetings and of course, as is natural, they kept dropping off, one by one till they were just about gone. But Brother Grout gave them also Local 21, some good, wholesome advice, and right to the point. He gave us the history of our International from its birth up to the present time. Also an outline of his platform for his term of office. I hope this will not be the last we see of him, as he can make himself right at home, which I am sure is what is desired of one in his position. I can tell you 21 is booming and we will have a surprise for you some of these days in our monthly report. Our auditors are at work on the books now, and from what little we can hear, our books are in better shape than they ever were. I had better close now, or you will not get this in time. I have written two letters to the JOURNAL and we have not received a JOURNAL with a letter in. So if we do not get this one I will stop writing and see if that is the cause of us not receiving them. I remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. C. CURLETT,  
President Local 21.

**FROM KENOSHA, WIS.**

As it is so long since our local has been represented in the columns of the JOURNAL, I suppose that some of our brother members will cease to think that we are in existence, but quite the

contrary, I assure you. Although we have been through a good deal, I am happy to say that everything is progressing favorably at this time, and the prospects are a great deal brighter for the future than they have been for some time. Owing to several officers resigning and leaving our business interests in the local damaged to a certain extent, but those vacancies have now been filled as follows: Miss Frances Doula has been elected president, and Miss Margaret O'Laughlin has been elected financial secretary. This completes our full list of officers, and from now on we hope our meetings will be well attended. We will endeavor to have a letter in the JOURNAL each month, and trust that all our brother locals are enjoying prosperity, I remain,

Yours fraternally,  
GERTRUDE HAIGH.

**INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

As it has been a long time since there has been anything in the JOURNAL from Indianapolis, I thought I would let the members know the progress we are making here. The three best shops here are strictly card shops and it is pretty hard for a polisher or buffer to get a job anywhere in the city unless he is a member of our organization and where two years ago wages here ranged from 12½ cents to 20 cents per hour, now they range from 25 to 40 cents per hour. The members of Local 171 who for a long time took little or no interest in the affairs of the organization, leaving all the work to two or three members, have lately awakened and are taking an active interest in everything that is going on, and are working together for the good of all. Selfishness and lethargy seems to be entirely eliminated from the Local and although any motion made at one of their meetings must be thoroughly explained and be backed up by good proof that it will be beneficial to the movement before it stands any chance of passing; yet when it is once passed, no matter by how small a majority, every one even those opposed to it, get right down to work to make it effective.

We are going to raise the dues to \$1 per month very soon, which is something I think every Local in our District ought to do, and with the increase in dues and the care the members are



now taking of their treasury, we will soon have a comfortable balance to our credit, and while on that subject, I would like to ask every member of our International to give the financial problem some careful study, for while there are no class of men more ready and willing to respond to an appeal for assistance than our members are as was evidenced in the Newark trouble. It had not ought to be necessary to make such appeals as soon as we get into trouble, nor would it be necessary if the majority of our members were willing to give up a little more of the benefits they are receiving to the organization through which they received them. Our members pay on an average 25 cents per week in dues and assessments, and 90 per cent of them are receiving from three to six dollars a week more than they would have done had we no organization. If you can show me an investment that will pay larger dividends than that, I will soon try to borrow some money to put into it, and if the members will only realize what it means to them, the next financial proposition submitted to the referendum vote will receive kinder treatment than the last one did. Don't turn it down because of any mistrust of the men who control the funds. We have seen how much good has been done when handicapped for lack of funds. Now let us see how much greater good we can do if we have solid ground to stand on. Hoping you will hear from Local 171 every month in the future, I remain, with best wishes,

Fraternally yours, GEO. FOSTER.

#### ELIZABETH, N. J.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

DEAR SIR—Local No. 9 is in the same prosperous condition that has characterized it almost since its inception. This is due in a measure to the liberality and ever-increasing business of our employers, but more particularly to the conservative administration of the local's affairs. We are steadily increasing in membership, and I am pleased to say that most of the journeymen starting here of late are of the old "war horse" variety, and they naturally receive a hearty welcome. President Grout's recent visit here was not without its good results. He evidently came here with the thought of having Local No. 9 return its delegates to the District Council,

and how well he succeeded remains to be seen. It was owing to the effective work of a well-known disturber that the members of Local No. 9 withdrew their delegates from the District Council, but in deference to the wishes of President Grout they were returned, and now everybody is happy and well pleased with the good work the council is doing. On June 5 the members of Local No. 9 were deeply grieved to learn of the death of one of the best members, Bro. William H. Dickerson. He was a man of excellent habits and of such a modest disposition that all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance loved and respected him. His funeral was a large and imposing one, fully 125 members turning out to pay their last sad tribute to a staunch union man and true brother.

If there is anything interesting the members of Local No. 9, it is the coming Labor Day parade. It will be the first labor parade held here in over ten years, and from all accounts it will be the greatest event in local labor history. We expect to enter with about 400 members, and judging from the enthusiasm and confidence of the members, it is hard to see where the other organizations are going to have a "look-in." Well, I don't like to prophesy, but the "dope" looks good, and I expect to report a walk-over for Local No. 9.

JAS. MALLON.

#### WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Watertown, N. Y., June 16, 1906.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

As other Locals are contributing their letters to JOURNAL, I think it is up to 125 to do her share. The greatest trouble we have here is keeping our finances above sea level, and keeping the boys in the organization. We have five or six members that always attend meetings. Some we could not drag into a meeting room, unless we had spent our money for cigars and beer and tell them we were going to have a h— of a time. I suppose other Locals have the same argument to go up against. They don't seem to be broad minded enough to see the benefits of organized labor; where would the workingman be today if it was not for the trades unions and the men that has carried on the fight in the past by attending their meetings regular and paying their dues promptly. Workingmen seem to think because conditions is a little better here than in Rus-

sia and there is lots of work at present, there is no need for strong organization. Wait boys, until there is little over production and the employers have their coffers filled, then you will wish you had got a little more of Uncle Sam's Eagles and shorter hours.

Brothers, there is one more thing I would like to call your attention to, as it is drawing near the time when you will be casting your ballot for either your own class or the employing or capitalist class.

The place to strike boys, where it will mean a benefit to yourself and family

is at the ballot box. Vote for your own class, the same as they did in New Zealand. They have no millionaires or Coxey's army there, and then you will hear the Manufacturers' Association and capitalist squeal and the spy associations go out of business; then you will not see such things as are being enacted in Newark, O., and Colorado; also Idaho, carried out. Hoping I have not taken up too much space in the JOURNAL and wishing all brothers success, I will close.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. MORRIS.

Secretary 125

## Where Spies are Hatched.

We publish below a copy of a letter which is being sent out from an employment agency in the city of Cleveland. It purports to furnish workmen, union or non-union, who will also act as spies and detectives on their fellow men. Of course it is a rat school, pure and simple. No union man would tie up with any such a discreditable business.

The American Foundrymen's League, of Syracuse, is another school for the encouragement of "free" labor, and a copy of their letter follows:

### AMERICAN FOUNDRYMEN'S LEAGUE.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

*Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio:*

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 21, 1906.

GENTLEMEN—We are enclosing you herewith a list of the open and non-union foundries, and card of recommendation this league furnishes its members for distributing among their molders.

This league is entirely mutual in its character, and aims to foster and encourage non-union molders by giving them something to tie up to in place of their union card. It also aims to correct the impression that a molder is obliged to belong to the union in order to find employment, an idea many of them have. It conducts a labor bureau for the joint benefit of its members and non-union molders. There is no initiation fee and no assessments, the dues being 50 cents per year per man. Our expenses are purely nominal, having no salaried officers.

AMERICAN FOUNDRYMEN'S LEAGUE,

E. C. STEARNS, President.

*Manager Mfg. Co., Columbus Ohio:*

CLEVELAND, O., June 12, 1906.

DEAR SIR—I make a specialty of furnishing skilled and unskilled men and women of all trades for Secret Service Work.

Awaiting your reply, I am,

Yours truly,

J. T. SHIELDS,

Licensed Labor Agent.

I will furnish you any kind of a mechanic or laborer, union or non-union, place him (or her) in your plant side by side with your present workmen, and besides giving his services as a workman, he will furnish TRUTHFUL secret service reports DAILY, of everything that is going on in your factory. If there are labor agitators, you will know it; if there are dishonest employes, you will know it; if anything is not going right, you will know it; all this at a slight cost over what you would pay any good workman to fill the same position. If you desire to try one or more of my workmen for one month or longer, I will be glad to call on you with further information and prices.



# HOW JACK STEELE WON A STRIKE

BY WILL J. ROHR.

*Written Expressly for the JOURNAL.*

"Gentlemen, the International Executive Board has given its unanimous approval to the inauguration of this strike. The question before this body is: Shall we declare to walk out tomorrow morning?"

As the President ceased speaking there were many voices lifted in the one word, "Yes!" Before the chair could instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to prepare the ballot, a voice arose, clear and distinct.

"Mr. President and fellow workmen; while it is not my intention to delay this matter of a strike, yet I would make so bold as to suggest that I be appointed a committee of one to again plead the justness of our cause to the President of the Universal Gun and Tool Co. As everyone here knows, he has been as a father to me, and even suggested that I make application to this union after arriving at an age making it possible for me to belong. You also know he has given me a home since I was a mere infant in arms, and I honestly believe that some good will come of the interview."

As the speaker ceased speaking there were many cries of "No! No!" and "Yes! Yes!" Like a flash one of the men who favored the speaker sprang to his feet and made a motion according to the desires expressed. It was as quickly seconded, and the chair, knowing the feeling of the men present, put the motion so rapidly that almost before the "No's" were aware of it, the speaker was a committee of one to report back to the meeting in two hours.

A short glance at the young man who had made this eleventh hour plea will not be amiss at this moment. Apparently about twenty-six years of age, of good height, athletic in build, dark gray, well-set eyes, closely cropped brown hair that clustered tightly to a well-shaped head, he quickly gave one the

impression that he was not one to idly undertake so stupendous a task as he had assumed without fully realizing the responsibility that rested upon his shoulders. Early in life he had suffered the loss of father and mother, and was taken into the family of the President of the Universal Gun and Tool Company, through the friendship that had existed between the young man's dead parents and the President. He had grown to manhood's estate in company with an only daughter of the man whom the union was now about to declare war against. It would be superfluous to state that Jack Steele did not regard his childhood playmate in a brotherly way. Long, long ago he had discovered a tenderer feeling. But insurmountable barriers lay between them. While he had good birth and a college education, he had not money. He had gone into the large workshops as many another young man, to begin at the very bottom. He had gone into the union as an apprentice, being admitted to full membership when his term had expired.

As the President announced a recess of two hours, there broke forth storms of hisses and cheers. Some there were who called Jack Steele a sneak and traitor; no slight or epithet seemed too opprobrious to apply to him. Others there were who admired his action, believing that if a settlement could be dragged out of the fire at the last moment, he was the one who could do it.

The members of the union broke up into small parties and occupied their time in talking over the situation. Many of the members of the allied crafts were men of family; men who had by dint of economy and frugality purchased a small home, and were looking forward to the time when they would be able to call it their own. But a strike! One that would last a long time, and they live up to

their principles, taught and advocated by them, meant the shattering of their ideals. It had been a severe trial, but not a man among them—we were about to say not one—but there were some of the members who doubted deep down in their hearts, that there would be one or two who would fall from their ranks when the tocsin of battle sounded. If you had asked them why they had this thought, there would have been a mere uplifting of the eyebrows and a turning away of the head. Some there were who openly stated (not in the presence of Jack Steele), that he would be the first one to throw down the union; for was not it a fact that if he went out on strike he would be striking against home and shop. His foster father had told him that he must choose between the two. If the union went on strike, and he went with it, why he could not and he would not allow him to make his home with him any longer.

To Jack this had been a severe trial. He loved his foster father, and he loved his girl friend then, and he loved her now a woman grown, with all the strength of his manly character. With him it was giving up home, sweetheart and prospects. He had from the first day of his entrance into the mammoth shops, looked forward to the time when he would be promoted to the superintendency; for he had set out with that step of the ladder as his mecca. Yet he was not the one to advocate the open shop when he had seen the many deeds of chivalry and goodness done by the union. Not he! He would battle with the best of them for the principles that meant the life or death of "his" organization.

"Gentlemen!" the voice of President Cooper rang out, "You will kindly come to order; the committee of one is ready to make his report."

For a moment there was confusion, but all quickly quieted and seated themselves. Yet in all their faces appeared a look; one of intense excitement and anticipation. What had been the result? Small wagers were quietly made by several as to the success or futility of the last committee. Barely a moment elapsed before the clear voice of Jack Steele was heard in all parts of the large room.

"Mr. President and brothers," he began, "Before I state the result of my efforts, I desire to thank the officers and members of this union for the trust reposed in me in allowing me to make one final effort to avert the impending crisis. Some there are who have covertly intimated that it was but a plea on my part to feather my nest. To this, Mr. President, and brothers, my only answer is: Time alone shall divulge whether those remarks were the truth or the hiss of the snake in the grass. I now, Mr. President, move you that the ballot be proceeded with as if no interruption had occurred."

Every eye in the large hall seemed to burn its way into Jack Steele as he ceased to speak. His efforts had been for naught. The strike was on! The time had arrived when the metal of the members was to be tried as the metal in the shops had been tried—by fire. The flawless kind would be true as steel; the imperfect ones would be sent back to the crucibles.

The voting proceeded and in a short time the result was announced—280 for strike—unanimous!

A cheer made the windows rattle and bedlam seemed to break loose for the moment. At length the gavel of the President made itself heard.

"Gentlemen," he said, "you will remain in this hall until the Executive Board announce the names of the pickets for tomorrow morning."

To follow the strike day by day, would be to repeat what many have gone through, and would be but a repetition of what is history.

Of the 280 men who had voted to keep out of the open shop, two had forsaken their comrades. And strange to relate, they were the same two who had so assiduously assailed Jack Steele's unionism. However, murder will out. These two men were given automobile rides to and from the shops to their homes; and gave the pickets a sneering smile as they swiftly sped by.

For five weeks had the men faithfully performed their self-imposed task of fighting the open shop. The company was handicapped; that was admitted. Men they had secured, but not in numbers sufficient to warrant them in saying the strike was won or lost. A few "mix-



ups" had occurred and the courts were appealed to for injunctions. This had been granted in a temporary restraining order, and more freedom was allowed the pickets.

Jack Steele had been assigned to special duty, and after a strenuous day's work at headquarters, he put on his hat and announced that he was out for a short walk. Just why his steps should lead him to the forbidden ground of the shops, he did not know; but there he was. The huge walls of brick loomed up ahead of him. The windows in one of the additions to the main building were brightly lighted; evidently the open shop boys were working overtime. Well, they probably had a right to work as many hours as they wanted to—or did not want to—for that matter. As Jack continued to gaze at the fourth floor his attention was attracted to a growing light on the ground floor, near where the addition joined the main building.

This light seemed to rise up and then die down, until with a sudden up-burst the windows near it were shattered from their fastenings and with a loud crash fell into the cemented courtyard.

"My God!" cried Jack, "the shops are on fire!" and he sprang to the fire alarm box alongside the office door. In an instant the alarm had gone in and Jack, all excitement, hurried back to where the fire fiend was making rapid headway. Already the exit from the addition had been cut off. And what was more, the men on the fourth floor seemed oblivious to their peril.

"Fire! Fire!" shouted Jack. As the words reached the workers, there was a mad rush for escape. There was none! Their only exit was cut off; no fire-escapes, and a stone courtyard to jump on.

With a rattle and clanging of bells the volunteer fire department rushed up—that is, so much of it that had not gone over the bridge leading to the shops. The hook and ladder truck was making a record run, and as it reached the bridge it suddenly swerved and crashed to the rocks and water below.

In agonized tones the open shop heroes beseeched the multitude to save them. Gradually they were being forced to the last corner of the building by the on-rushing flames.

Whether they were strikebreakers or

not, Jack Steele knew they were human beings. Men who could feel and suffer as well as strikers. Something must be done, and that quickly. How to reach them without ladders was the cry of the populace.

Jack Steele had not been idle. While the throng had been shouting to the men not to jump, he had secured a rope about 100 feet long and was busily engaged in fastening it to his body. When this was done, he called to the chief of the fire department, and in a moment one of the streams, the chief and Jack had approached to where a lightning rod reared its spire above the cornice of the building. Without a moment's hesitation, Jack seized onto this and began his perilous ascent. It seemed to be a foolhardy undertaking; yet none knew better than he of the effort required. As he gradually drew near the floor upon which the poor wretches huddled at the smoking windows, the vast crowd held its breath with horror. The stream of water was being played in such a manner to sweep the huge volumes of smoke away from him. With a mighty and last effort he grasped the window casing and with the assistance of the men in the window was quickly drawn in. In an instant one of the them stepped over the ledge and was lowered to safety.

Many times the rope was withdrawn and lowered with its human burden; only two remained and they, were none other than the two who had forsaken their union and fellows.

A desperate fight began to see which should be first to descend; they forgot all else in their maddening desire to escape the awful fate of the flames, which were rapidly enveloping the floors below. And Jack! Was he to be sacrificed to the selfish desires of these two unscrupulous men? No! With a well directed blow from his strong right arm, he put one of them to the floor; another instant and his body shot over the window ledge and rapidly approached the ground. Flames began to crackle and swirl around the windows below, and still there were two to come down. It was the last strikebreaker who insisted that Jack go first. But Jack said that he had come to save them and he would do it if he lost his life in the attempt. Just as he was about to lower his former union companion, the latter shouted

something that almost caused Jack to loosen his grasp on the rope. What he said was inaudible to the watching crowd below. The last man excepting Jack had reached the ground safely and the rope was being withdrawn for its last trip.

No sooner had the end of the rope disappeared than Jack made it fast to the leg of a heavy piece of machinery and began to crawl into the dense volume of smoke that poured toward the window. He coughed, choked; his eyes blinded, but bravely he kept on. For what? At last his hand grasped something and with a mighty effort he began to retrace his steps. As he reached the window with his burden, for it was the form of a man, he drank deeply of the fresh air as yet uncontaminated by the smoke. Slowly the inert body was lowered to safety.

As ready and willing hands removed the burden from the rope, Jack was observed to crawl over the window ledge, grasp the rope and begin his descent. Down he came, hand over hand. He had barely gone thirty feet, when the flames with an awful surge, burst out of the window where the rope was fastened. It parted, and Jack pitched toward earth.

\* \* \* \* \*

The day following the fire Jack lay in his own bed at his former home, surrounded by every comfort. His fall had been broken by blankets, but he had suffered a severe shock. By his bedside sat the president of the Universal Gun & Tool Co. Both men appeared occupied with his own thoughts. Suddenly the elder man rose, approached to where Jack lay and taking his hand said:

"The fire only destroyed the left wing. Work will go on as formerly, and I wish, if you feel well enough, that you would send for the President of the union; I want to sign for a union shop and union men. I cannot have you leave this home—your home—after—after you have saved my life. You risked yours to come back into that hell of fire and smoke to rescue me; while those craven—those—well, I must tell Flossie that the new superintendent of the shops would like to see her."

### LOCAL BUSINESS AGENTS.

- A. Hellthaler, 25 3d ave., New York City.  
H. Seiling, Local 6, 122 W. Lake st., Chicago, Ill.  
B. F. Stouder, Local 1, 273 Gratiot ave., Detroit, Mich.  
Ed. Leberman, Local 13, 1310 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Chicago, Ill., painters have won an important victory. They recently obtained an increase of 5 cents an hour in wages, which in the aggregate means about \$4,500 a day to the mem-

Minister of Labor Treagear, of New Zealand, says that under municipal ownership in that country the workman is never absolutely sure of his job and when he does get one he is only "a well-fed slave."

Chicago, Ill., Federation of Labor Executive Board has received several propositions for opening factories for the manufacture and sale of union-made coffins at prices within the reach of workingmen's families.



### NOTICE.

Take this Card with you—Union Man—and see to it that it is displayed in every shop where you purchase your meat, and refuse to patronize markets not displaying it.

THIS IS A FAC-SIMILE OF THE  
Butchers' Official Union Card.



# Reports of District Councils

## DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 1.

New York, July 5, 1906.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

The 13th regular meeting of District Council No. 1 was held on the above date, with Brother Bannon presiding. The credentials of the delegates from Local 319 were taken up and accepted, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The following Locals were represented by their delegates: Nos. 12, 296, 282, 20, 319, who reported as follows: Local 12 reports favorable conditions and that they expect to win the prize gavel at our coming picnic. Local 296 reports brisk business in their line. Local 282 reported work rather quiet in the silver line. Local 20 reports everything favorable and Local 319 reports that they are in need of the organizer's services to bring about perfect organization in their line. The Picnic Committee reported progress, so much so that the supply of tickets was exhausted, and more had to be ordered, after which the business agent made his report, which was favorably received. The various delegates spoke on the welfare of the council, and the meeting was adjourned, by order of the president.

### Receipts.

Gen. Sec'y., on D. P. C. T....	\$ 55 85
Local 12 .....	38 40
Local 282 .....	29 90
Local 296 .....	11 50

Total .....\$135 65

### Expenditures.

Organizer, 4 weeks.....	\$100 00
Room rent, June.....	10 00
Telephone service, June.....	5 75
Cleaning office, June.....	2 00
Sec'y-Treas., for June.....	2 00
500 business cards.....	1 50
Postage, money orders, etc.....	1 58

Total .....\$122 83

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. KRENDRICH, Secretary.

New York, July 9, 1906.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I take pleasure in reporting that the business of the district, of which I have the honor to be the representative, is in very fine shape, and that if we continue under the present rate, we will attain one of the foremost, if not the best, district council in our International Union. We have eliminated the entire indebtedness of the council, and have a treasury besides, with every prospect of continued success in the future. We are rapidly becoming organized thoroughly, and aside from some of the individual reports about the unorganized condition of our city, it would be much better, if instead of writing about the unorganized state of affairs, if these selfsame individuals would lend their assistance to the organization, by doing as much as they possibly could to help organize this section, so much spoken of. Our district council is at the present time, being run on strictly business lines, having established office hours daily from 10:30 a. m., to 1:30 p. m., and since the drawing, by the kind assistance of our other locals, we have established a telephone connection, where it is possible for all the shop stewards to keep the business agent in touch at all times, and at a moment's notice, of the conditions. Grievances, etc., that would otherwise take a day or two to do away with; aside from which all manufacturers have the address and number, if they are in need of any help, or require the appearance of the district representative, they have the means of having prompt action on all cases, and promptness is the most successful argument in matters of business. Therefore, we suggest to all shop stewards and manufacturers, and all others interested, to do business on business principles if you have a grievance; if you need help; if you are in doubt, ring up 77, Orchard, between 10:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., and have your representative ease your mind or fill your

wants. Above all things, in dealing with this office, act promptly, and the office will do the same.

Fraternally yours,  
A. HELLTHALER,  
Organizer and Business Agent.

### DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 3.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

Wallingford, Conn., June 24, 1906.

The regular meeting of District Council No. 3, was held on the above date, President Connolly presiding. The following delegates were seated: Local 8, E. P. Coyle; Local 126, John F. Burns; Local 52, Albert Rosenthal; Local 86, Thomas Ryan; Local 35, James J. Kennedy; Local 169 John Connolly; Local 73, John Cass; Local 37, Daniel Callahan. Minutes of the previous meeting read and accepted. Communication from Winsted was accepted and placed on file. Temporary Organizer, Joseph L. Merchant reported on his work for the months of May and June. Voted the report be accepted as one of progress. Moved and seconded that Joseph L. Merchant act as organizer until we elect a permanent one, carried. Voted our next meeting will be held at Trades' Council Hall, Wallingford, July 29, 1906. Moved and seconded that each delegate state the conditions of his local, carried. Voted that the organizer visit Local 86, Bristol, and Local 74. Winsted, before our next meeting. Voted the secretary be given power to procure stationery and supplies to do his work with. Voted the district council furnish mileage to the officers of the district council. There being no more business, the meeting adjourned.

Fraternally yours,  
E. P. COYLE,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

### DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 4.

Caledonia Hall, Boston, Mass.,  
July 1, 1906.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

A regular meeting of this council was held in the above named hall on the above date, with Vice-President R. Koskuba in the chair.

On a roll call of officers all were present with the exception of President C. G. Hart and Auditor J. E. Coughlin.

On a roll call of delegates the following answered:

Local 18, J. F. Currie; Local 27, John H. Gilmartin; Local 50, John A. Loynd; Local 55, John F. White; Local 80, Wm. S. Taylor; Local 95, Wm. Burns; Local 103, Wm. Shea; Local 118, R. Koskuba; Local 139, E. W. Brennen; Local 151, M. H. Dillon; Local 154, J. Ashcroft; Local 155, K. Heafeli; Local 174, T. Berrard; Local 176, Wm. McCarthy; Local 187, J. K. Ferris; Local 192, S. Clougherty; Local 292, J. J. Cooney.

Voted that we take a recess of 15 minutes to allow the Mileage, Credential and Auditing committees to report.

After recess it was voted that International Vice-President Lever preside.

The Credential committee reported that the above named delegates are all entitled to seats at this convention. Committee's report accepted.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Voted that the maker and seconder of all motions be recorded. Carried.

The International communication in regards to change of headquarters was placed on file. The communication in regards to the Moxie Nerve Food Co., was placed on file.

The communication in regards to the McNeil Monument Fund was placed on file. The communication from the Co-operative Optical Company of Southbridge, Mass., was read and it was moved by Burns, seconded by White that we inform all Central Labor bodies in the district to further the product of this company. Carried.

All bills were referred to the Auditing Committee.

The secretary and treasurer reported the following:

Receipts from March 18, 1906	
to June 30, 1906.....	\$256 08
Expenses .....	181 81

Cash on hand July 1, 1906.....	\$ 74 27
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He also reported the election of George W. Lever of No. 95 as organizer of this district.

Report referred to new business.

The Auditing Committee reported having examined the secretary and treasurer's books and that one receipt for 80 cents short, also that \$1 is due the secretary-treasurer on Brother Shea's bill, the secretary having paid



\$3.30 for mileage and only having \$2.30 credited on his books.

Moved by Dillon, seconded by Shea that the Auditor's report be accepted. Carried.

Moved by White, seconded by Currie that the secretary-treasurer be reimbursed \$1 on Brother Wm. Shea's bill. Carried.

Moved by Dillon, seconded by Taylor that we adjourn for 45 minutes. Carried. Time, 12:20 p. m.

Afternoon session called at 1:25 p. m.

The Mileage Committee reported a bill for \$46.63 which was ordered paid. On conditions of trade the following reported: Local 139, fairly good; Local 154, business very good, polishers wanted. Local 118, very good. Local 155, good, just received an increase in buffer's wages. Local 192, very good, short of men. Local 95, very good and successful in getting the \$2.75 minimum rate of wages. Local 18, very good, nearly all shops in the organization and requests the aid of the council. Local 50, very good, all members working, just received increase in buffer's wages. Local 174, poor in Turners Falls and good in Millers Falls. Local 292, good and expect in the near future to greatly increase its membership. Local 103, good and agreement about to be presented and fully expect same to be signed. Local 55, good, with five union shops and expect to greatly increase its membership in the near future.

Moved by Burns, seconded by Loynd that we go on record as being in favor of a form of a council to regulate the conditions and wages of the Stone industry in this district. Carried.

Brother Clougherty requested the services of the organizer in the Brass Moulders behalf of Local 192.

Brothers Dillon and Burns presented the following resolution:

Boston, Mass, July 1, 1906.

To District Council No. 4:

Whereas, Section 2, Article 4, is in direct violation of the voting process in vogue in council meeting, therefore be it

Resolved, That Section 2 Article 4 be revised to read as follows:

Any delegate desiring a roll call whenever the vote is at all doubtful the same shall be ordered.

Moved by Brennen, seconded by Loynd that the resolution be accepted

and Section 2, Article 4 be so revised. Carried.

Moved by Dillon, seconded by Loynd that Section 3, Article 2, of our Rules and By-Laws be changed to read as follows:

Delegates shall be elected according to Article 20, of the International Constitution. Carried.

Moved by Currie, seconded by Burns that the first official work of the Organizer be for organizing the Chandelier Workers of Boston and vicinity.

Substitute motion made by Loynd, seconded by McCarthy that the Organizer report to the Joint Executive of Boston and work under their direction for a period of three (3) months. Carried.

Moved by Dillon, seconded by Shea that the Organizer be not paid by District Council No. 4, while doing work for the International. Motion lost.

Brothers Burns and Currie offered the following resolution: Be it resolved that the organizer receive \$25.00 per week. On roll call the above resolution was carried by the following vote: yeas, Currie, Gilmartin, Loynd, White, Taylor, Burns, Koskuba, Brennen, Ashcroft, Heafeli, McCarthy, Ferris, Clougherty, Cooney—17 votes. Nays, Shea, Dillon, Berrard—4. At this time Brother Burns requested a ruling as to how many votes was desired to reconsider the rules and by-laws of this council. The chair ruled that it required a two-thirds (2-3) vote.

Brother Burns appealed from the ruling of the chair.

The chair called Brother Dillon to the chair. On roll call the chair was sustained by the following vote: Yeas, Loynd, Taylor, Shea, Koskuba, Brennen, Ashcroft, Haefeli, McCarthy, Cooney, 9 votes. Nays, Currie, White, Burns, Ferris, 7 votes.

Moved by Burns, seconded by Brennen that the matter of Chicopee Falls local grievance against the Stevens Arms Company, and the Stevens Durguea Co., be referred back to the locals in this district and have them fight this boycott against the Stevens Arms Co., be fought before all others and if possible won, and request the International to put this boycott before all others. Carried.

Moved by Loynd, seconded by Fer-

ris we refer to nomination and election of officers. Carried.

The following officers were elected and installed for the following term:

President, M. H. Dillon, Local 151; vice-president, K. Haefeli, Local 155; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Loynd, Local 50; guardian, J. K. Ferris, Local 187; auditors, Wm. Burns, Local 95, J. F. Currie, Local 18, Wm. McCarthy, Local 176.

Executive Board, Wm. S. Taylor, Local 80, (Buffer); K. Haefeli, Local 155, (Cutlery worker); J. F. White, Local 55, (brass worker); S. Clougherty, Local 192, (brass moulder); J. F. Currie, Local 18, (chandelier worker); J. J. Cooney, Local 292 (optical worker); Wm. Burns, Local 95, (polisher).

Moved by Gilmartin, seconded by Shea that the organizer act as Executive Officer at every meeting of the Executive Board of this council, be present at same, with all expenses paid. Carried.

Moved by Dillon, seconded by Gilmartin that the organizer be placed on the road July 9, 1906. Carried.

Moved by Shea, seconded by Dillon that any local, while the organizer is working for the cause shall forward to this council 50 cents initiation and \$1 reinstatement fees under open charter. Carried.

Chicopee Falls was the choice of the meeting for the next meeting place.

Moved by Taylor, seconded by Shea that the organizer go to Haydenville and get that local to affiliate; he to use his own discretion as to time. Carried.

Moved by Loynd, seconded by McCarthy, that this council go on record as being in sympathy with the members of our organization in trying to get the 9-hour day in the Star Brass Manufacturing Company of Boston, Mass. Carried.

Moved by McCarthy, seconded by Gilmartin, that a vote of thanks be tendered the Joint Executive Board of Boston, Mass., for their courtesy at this meeting. Carried.

Moved by Burns, seconded by McCarthy that we adjourn to meet in Chicopee Falls the first Sunday in January, 1907, at 10 p. m. Carried.

Finished at 7 p. m.  
(Attest) JOHN A. LOYND,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 5.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 7, 1906.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

Report of Secretary-Treasurer of District Council No. 5, June 12 to July 12:

Receipts.

June 14.	Local 246	.....	\$ 2 25
June 16.	Local 125	.....	8 50
June 21.	Local 57	.....	4 65
June 21.	Local 156	.....	15 45
June 25.	Local 79	.....	6 70
June 26.	Local 42	.....	2 00
June 29.	International	.....	16 15
July 6.	Local 17	.....	11 85
July 10.	Local 113	.....	15 00
July 10.	Local 79	.....	7 45
July 12.	Local 246	.....	2 25
July 12.	Local 15	.....	20 00

Total	.....	\$112 25
Balance on hand, June 12.....		129 30

Total	.....	\$241 55
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Expenses May 12 to June 12.

Salary	.....	\$ 86 68
Mileage	.....	11 72
Postage	.....	94

Total	.....	\$ 98 64
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Expenses June 12 to July 12.

Salary	.....	\$ 80 02
Mileage	.....	13 23
Postage	.....	1 14

Total	.....	\$ 94 39
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Secretary's Expenses.

Postage	.....	\$ 1 00
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Total receipts.....		\$112 25
Balance on hand, June 12.....		129 30

Total	.....	\$241 55
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Total expenses.....		\$144 03
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Balance on hand, July 12.....		97 52
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Members gained.

Local 15	.....	20
Local 17	.....	14
Local 42	.....	4
Local 79	.....	1
Local 125	.....	4

Total	.....	43
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The organizer was out of the district four days in May and six days in June.

Fraternally yours,  
JOHN LYONS,  
Secretary.



**DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 6.**

Cleveland, O., July 21, 1906.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The condition of trade here at present is on the bum, with about 15 polishers out of work. The Standard Sewing Machine Co., Glauber Mfg. Co., and Fanner Co., are still on the unfair list. I had a few conferences with the Fanner Co., trying to come to a settlement, and after Mr. Kirkwood and Mr. Fanner agreeing to give the nine-hour day, the minimum scale of wages, and when in need of men, to send to the organization, the same to go into effect the first of July, if we would refrain from pushing the boycott for 30 days. We kept our part of the agreement, but when the first of July arrived, the said Mr. Kirkwood refused to keep any part of the agreement, so we were compelled to push this boycott on said firm. Now, brothers, if you get busy with the different houses that handle brass beds, in the different cities, we can whip this firm into line in short order.

Hoping you will do all in your power to have locals appoint committees to take up the fight, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. E. B.,

District Organizer.

**DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 7.**

Port Colborne, Ont.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

The following is a report of the meeting of District Council No. 7:

Hamilton, July 2, 1906.

Meeting of District Council No. 7, M. P., B., P., B. M. and B. and S. W. Union of N. A., was held in Trades and Labor hall, with president Clugston in chair. Meeting was called to order at 10:50 a. m.

Credentials were read, appointing the following delegates from the respective locals:

Local 21, Brothers C. E. Beltz and Geo. Coffey; Local 26, Brothers J. Drayton and E. Atwell; Local 31, Brothers J. Clugston and E. A. Ford; Local 32, Brothers J. Smith and J. Nicholls; Local 97, Brothers J. Johnston and N. Forrester; Local 261,

Brothers E. Thorne and N. J. Bell; Local 320, Brother J. Kenny.

President Grout, Vice-President Acheson and Brother C. Welby were also present. After the credentials were read, delegates were seated and roll call showed all present, except Brother Nicholls of Local 32. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. Report of secretary-treasurer was read and handed to the committee on Auditing.

The following committees were appointed: Auditing Committee, Brothers Ford, Atwell and Johnston; Organization Committee, Brothers Drayton, Beltz and Kenny; By-Law Committee, Brothers Coffey, Thorne and Forrester; Mileage Committee, Bell, Clugston and Smith.

Motion to adjourn to 1:30 p. m. Committees to prepare reports in the meantime. Carried.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**

Meeting convened at 2 p. m., all delegates present except Brothers Nicholls, Local 32; Atwell, Local 26.

Auditing Committee presented following report:

We, your auditors, have examined all books, receipts and expenses and have found the books correct and in first-class condition.

Receipts .....	\$ 90 91
Expenses .....	18 04

Balance .....	\$ 72 87
Bills outstanding.....	\$ 1 25
Cash on hand.....	19 47
Cash in bank.....	53 40

Total .....	\$ 72 87
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(Signed)

E. ATWELL,

E. FORD,

J. JOHNSTON,

Auditors.

On a motion, report was received and adopted.

Organization Committee presented the following report:

July 2, 1906.

To the Delegates of District Council No. 7:

We, your Organization Committee, have fully considered the matter of placing an organizer in the field. Our total membership is about 400; we estimate that it would be necessary to

raise \$100.00 per month to pay an organizer's salary and traveling expenses, and in order to do this our revenue would have to be derived as follows: From International, 5 cents per month, \$20; income to be raised on members, 20 cents per month, \$80; total, \$100. We wish to point out that to put an organizer on the road permanently would cost the different locals 20 cents per month, per member, in addition to the 5 cents per month from the International. Your committee recommends that this be submitted to the different locals for their approval and if not accepted, the following be adopted: That the per capita tax remain 5 cents per member and that the District Council No. 7's Executive Board put an organizer in the field when there is work to be done, and the funds will permit. Signed by J. Drayton, J. Kenny and C. E. Beltz. On motion, report was received and discussed.

Delegate Atwell sent written excuse for being absent, and on motion, excuse was received and Brother Atwell excused.

After a long discussion, in which every delegate took part, a motion was made to adopt report of Organization Committee, which carried. The By-Law Committee made no report. Mileage Committee presented the following report:

"That there being sufficient funds in the treasury, and to abide by the By-laws No. 6 of District Council No. 7, we recommend that the delegates be paid 50 per cent. of their mileage which will amount to the following: Local 21, C. E. Beltz, 50 cents and Geo. Coffey, 60 cents; Local 31, J. Clugston, \$1.15 and E. Ford, \$1.15; Local 32, J. Smith, \$1.15; Local 97, F. Johnston, 50 cents and W. Forrester, 50 cents; Local 320, J. Kenny, \$5.33; Secretary-Treasurer C. Welby, \$1.40; total, \$10.73. All of which is respectfully submitted. W. J. Bell, J. Clugston and J. Smith. Motion to adopt report as read was made and after discussion, was carried.

Brothers J. Clugston and J. Drayton were nominated for president; Brother Drayton was elected. Brother Forrester was elected vice-president, but resigned, and Brother Clugston was declared elected vice-president. Brother C. Welby was elected secretary-treasurer by acclamation. Executive Board,

Geo. Coffey, Local 21; J. Smith, Local 32; J. Bell, Local 261; J. Kenny, Local 320.

July 1, 1907 was selected as next date of meeting. St. Catharines and Montreal were mentioned for next meeting place. St. Catharines was selected.

Moved and seconded that a referendum vote govern the adoption of report, adopting 20 cents per capita; majority of votes to govern. Carried.

Moved and seconded that if report is adopted, the secretary-treasurer call for nominations for organizer. Immediately carried.

Moved and seconded that organizer's salary be \$20.00 per week and mileage. Carried.

President Grout spoke a few words on the welfare of our organization and announced the dates he would visit the respective locals in the district.

Vice-President Acheson requested more prompt replies to correspondence sent to locals.

There was a general discussion of conditions in the district.

Bill of \$2.00 for hall rent for meeting, was ordered paid.

On a motion, the secretary-treasurer was granted \$5.00.

On a motion, meeting adjourned to meet again at St. Catharines on July 1, 1907.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. WELBY,

Sec'y-Treas. District Council No. 7.

Hamilton, July 2, 1906.

To the Officers and Members of District Council No. 7 and Locals affiliated:

I beg leave to submit the following as my report for term from July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906:

Receipts.

Local 21—P. C. T.....	\$42 35
Local 31—P. C. T.....	7 38
Local 32—P. C. T.....	10 20
Local 53—P. C. T.....	16 65
Local 97—P. C. T.....	13 70

Total .....\$90 28

Receipts.

To error last report....	\$ 63
To receipts from locals..	90 28

Total receipts.....\$90 91



Expenditures.	
Balance, mileage to Organizer...	\$ 4 07
Duplicator supplies.....	2 10
Grant to Secretary-Treasurer...	10 00
Stationery and postage.....	1 87
<hr/>	
Total expenditures.....	\$18 04
Total receipts.....	\$ 90 91
Total expenditures..	18 04
<hr/>	
Balance .....	\$72 87
Bills payable (Gwinner & & Co).....	1 25
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Total balance.....	\$71 62
Cash in bank.....	\$53 40
Cash on hand.....	19 47
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$72 87

Membership of locals paying per capita tax during term:

Local 21—Membership last report, 63; membership June, 30, 1906, 72; increase 9; last payment, June 1906.

Local 31—Membership last report, 24; membership June 30, 1906, 13; decrease, 11; last payment, June 1906.

Local 32—Membership last report, 37; membership June 30, 1906, 32, decrease 5; last payment, December, 1905.

Local 53—Membership last report, 51; membership June 30, 1906, 45; decrease 6; last payment, January, 1906.

Local 97—Membership last report, 26; Membership June 30, 1906, 20; decrease, 6; last payment, June, 1906.

Total membership last report, 201; total membership June 30, 1906, 182; total increase, 9; total decrease, 28.

Note— Local 53 has withdrawn from district council, making a total of 137 members paying per capita tax for June, 1906.

Members of Locals in district, unaffiliated, or have not paid per capita tax:

Local 26—Hamilton .....	38
Local 53—Toronto .....	39
Local 261—Hamilton .....	13
Local 320—Montreal .....	142
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Total .....	222

Total membership in District No. 7:	
Membership affiliated.....	137
Membership unaffiliated.....	222
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Total .....	359

There are two communications on the file, which I would draw your attention to, one from General Secretary Atherton and one from W. J. Daniels, recording secretary of Local 53, Toronto. I have lately been in communication with Locals 26 and 261 of Hamilton and Local 320 of Montreal, with the object of getting them to affiliate with District Council No. 7, and I am happy to say that I have credentials in my hands from Locals 26 and 261 and hope to see their delegates present to take part in our deliberations today.

Local 320 has not answered my communications, so I cannot say what action they have taken.

I have also been in communication with President Grout, and his reply (on file) leads me to believe he will be with us today.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. WELBY,  
Sec'y-Treas. (Pro tem.)

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 8.

Receipts—	
Local 4—P. C. T.....	\$ 8 00
Local 5—P. C. T. and initiation .....	40 00
Local 43—P. C. T. and initiation .....	17 40
Local 48—P. C. T. and initiation .....	5 40
Local 68—P. C. T. and initiation .....	25 40
Local 102—P. C. T.....	2 00
Local 166—P. C. T.....	10 40
Local 171—P. C. T. and initiation .....	10 60
Local 323—P. C. T.....	1 40
From International Secretary-Treasurer Atherton .....	21 45
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$142 05

Organizer's Expenses—	
May 27 to June 3.....	\$22 08
June 3 to June 10.....	23 10
June 10 to 17.....	23 87
June 17 to 24.....	23 20
June 24 to July 1.....	23 42
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Total.....	\$115 67
Secretary-Treasurer's salary.....	10 00
Printing, stationery, postage, etc.	1 70
<hr/>	
Total expenses.....	\$127 37

Receipts .....	\$142 05
Balance in treasury..	97 37
Total.....	\$239 42
Expenses .....	127 37
Balance in treasury.....	\$112 05
G. LUCAS,	
Secretary-Treasurer.	

Organizer McCreevy's monthly report for June.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 30, 1906.

Following the instructions of the Secretary-Treasurer, after I had finished my work in Dayton, I started for Springfield and arrived there in time to meet some of the men Saturday afternoon and made arrangements for a special meeting Monday evening. At that meeting we laid plans, secured the list of shops and men and I worked on them all week, holding meetings with them in the shops and at their homes, and when I left at the end of the week everything looked very bright for a large increase in membership for Local 102, but as yet their secretary has not notified me of the results of my work, but simply stated that if Springfield could have the service of the organizer for two or three weeks longer they would be on a good footing and it is my opinion that they would too. After spending eight days in Springfield, I was ordered to return to Cincinnati, and immediately started for Cincinnati, and upon my arrival met the local executive board and worked along the lines laid out by them for the past three weeks. I have up to date visited about two-thirds of the shops, and as there are a great many of them in this city and they are so far apart and very hard to gain access to, it seems that I have traveled an average of about 15 miles per day. I have so far gotten 12 applications, partly paid for, and two initiated, and have applications in the hands of twenty more with their promise to join in a week or two. I have also secured shop meetings with what will represent from 50 to 60 more, which I will see in the next two weeks. It will possibly take four or five weeks before I will begin to get the actual results, but if the district can or will have patience with No. 68, I believe we can build the

local up to a membership so that they will be in a position to keep a business agent in the field all the time. So with best wishes for their's and District Council No. 8 success, I am,

Yours fraternally,

J. H. MCGREEVY,

District Council Organizer.

#### DISTRICT COUNCILS NOS. 10 AND 11.

METAL POLISHERS, BUFFERS AND PLATERS  
UNION No. 6.

Chicago, June 29, 1906.

Minutes of District Council Nos. 10 and 11:

Meeting opened by Pres. Ferris, temporary chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Minutes of Executive Board approved. M. & S. Report of Auditing Committee be received and balance referred to next meeting. Carried.

M. & S. report of Organizer Britton received and ordered published.

Report of Local No. 6. Business good. All members working. Three strikes on, Curtis Leger & Co., Royal Chair Co. and Curtis Casket Co. Prospects of winning all three are A1.

Local 175 reports business good and conditions fair in all shops, with exception of Pullman car works, slack.

Local 179 reports conditions fair and business good; matter of transfer of member referred to No. 6 to adjust.

Local 45 reports a new local in Kenosha in first-class shape, and requests their affiliation with the Council. Bed shop working 9 hours; all lathes filled. Trade very good in other shops; no vacancies.

Local 140 reports local flourishing and chances for a thorough organization very good. Fifteen new members. Trade fair.

Local 114 reports trade very good; all members working. Question referred to Organizer Britton. Prices on three jobs adjusted satisfactorily.

Local 250 reports disagreement on shop conditions, but Executive Board of local will adjust satisfactorily. Trade fair.



The following locals made no report: 315, 317, 116, 286, 10, 265, 273 and 277, and report was requested at next meeting.

M. & S. We send bill to International Secretary for organizing locals at Joliet and Lyons \$20. Organizers fee and salary for April, May and June, \$135. Carried.

M. & S. All locals in arrears be notified and prompt settlement requested. Carried.

The following communications were received and referred to proper persons: 114 ordered filed. telegram ordered filed, 179 ordered filed, 250 ordered filed, 286 referred back to local to be rectified. Organizer was instructed to visit the following cities when possible: Aurora on question; Milwaukee, Madison, Wis.; Burlington, Wis.; Chicago Heights and Chicago.

Changes in By-Laws to be made by Secretary.

M. & S. We request the International Union to take up Joliet grievances at the Stove Founders Conference; carried.

M. & S. We hold a picnic in Kenosha under the auspices of Districts 10-11. In connection with all locals delegates from all Locals to act as a committee with full power to act. Bro. Ferris of Local 45, chosen chairman. Kenosha delegates to make all arrangements, baseball game between Kenosha Locals and balance of Districts, tug of war, and grand balloon ascension and parachute leap by Bro. Jos. Montgomery of Local 45 were scheduled as the principal attractions.

Receipts as follows—

Receipts Local 140, P. C. T.....	\$2 70
140 initiations .....	15 00
286 P. C. T.....	78
250 P. C. T.....	9 60
250 initiations.....	1 00
179 P. C. T.....	2 80
179 initiations.....	1 00
114 P. C. T.....	3 80
45 P. C. T.....	27 75
6 P. C. T.....	99 95
286 P. C. T.....	43
179 P. C. T.....	2 80
Total.....	\$167 61

The following bills ordered paid—

Typewriting Minutes and By-Laws.	\$5 00
Stamps .....	1 12
J. Burns.....	2 25
Printing .....	3 50

Stamps .....	36
Expenses auditing committee.....	3 15
C. Petrie R. R. fare and C.....	2 00
R. Drysdale, R. R. fare and C....	1 60
Telegrams .....	25
Salary and Exp., W. W. Britton..	173 76
H. Sieling. Adv.....	5 00
D. Doon.....	5 00

Total.....	\$202 99
Receipts .....	167 61

Deficit .....

Meeting adjourned to meet at 122 W. Lake street, Chicago, Aug. 19, at 10 a. m.

C. B. MEYERS,  
Secretary.

## ORGANIZER BRITTON'S REPORT.

Chicago, Ill., June 28, 1906.

Report to District Council Nos. 10 & 11.

Started out Monday, May 21st, went to Lockport, arranged for meeting of Local for Wednesday evening.

Tuesday went to Joliet and saw Polishers in Moore's Stove Works and talked to some about organizing, they promised to let me know Wednesday noon, in the evening I visited delinquent members in Lockport.

Wednesday I went to Lemont on investigation. I found several young boys and three men doing the polishing in the aluminum shop, wages from \$1 to \$1.90 per day. Went to Joliet same day, saw men in stove works, they spoke very favorably and a meeting was arranged for Friday evening. I attended meeting in Lockport the same evening. Three non-union polishers and one brass moulder, the polishers promised to put in applications on pay-day. The brass moulders in Lockport with one exception refused to join our organization; they seem anxious to do the bidding of their foreman, Phillip Duffy. On the night of the meeting, he stationed himself where the meeting was to be held, the effect was that but one moulder attended the meeting. Thursday I went back to Joliet and secured a list of names and addresses of polishers who would not agree to come to meeting; saw what I could find of them, held meeting Friday evening; secured eight names for charter. We agreed to hold these names over until Tuesday of the following week and in the meantime see

the men again who did not attend the meeting. Held meeting the following Tuesday, organized with 13 members. Wednesday I acted with a committee from new Local and again visited the men who did not join. We did not get any more names, but several good promises. Sent in list with 13 names for charter; arranged with Bro. A. C. Martin, of Joliet Trades Council, to install them when supplies arrive. Thursday went to Chicago Heights, found shop shut down and men gone. Friday went to Hammond, Ind., visited at noon, found 13 polishers and buffers working there, three of whom were members of union. The men in shop promised to meet that evening; only five reported. Took the five names and went to shop again Saturday noon, arranged to meet them again that night, but they did not report. There are three or four suspended members and one with a fine working there. It will be impossible to organize that shop unless they are allowed to come in as new members. I referred this matter to 45, but did not hear from them.

Monday, June 4, I went to Fulton, called on men at stove shop, also at lock works, arranged for meeting Wednesday evening. Organized with 12 charter members, being all working there, but two stayed Thursday and got one of those and the other one promises to come in soon; went back to Chicago Thursday night. Received a letter there that the Stove Company was trying to break union in Joliet and asked me to come down at once. Went to Joliet Friday and attended meeting of Local 326, they reported that the

foreman and superintendent had been using all kinds of threats and had cut their supply of working material and had promised to fire the union men Saturday. Saturday morning Bro. Dingmos, president, was fired, no reason to be given for his discharge at the time. I called on Mr. Moore, manager of the firm and asked for his reinstatement. He promised to investigate the matter and if no reason for discharge was given, he would reinstate him. He said he would not allow the men to be discriminated against because of joining the union. Would give us an answer Tuesday morning. While there I spoke to some of the men who did not join and took in two more members. Tuesday morning I called on Mr. Moore, he told us he would not put the brother back, this being a defense. The shop referred the case to International to take up the defense. At the present writing I have not heard the outcome. Wednesday went to Chicago Heights, found shop still shut down; from there I went to Elgin. I tried to start a local there but the men are not in that frame of mind at present. I had to give it up for the present. Went to Waukegan on Tuesday, June 19, I found there to be about 40 eligible men outside the organization; up until Friday night visited men I could find. Took in two members Friday night, have arranged for a meeting Friday, June 29, and with the assistance of the members of the local we expect to get several new members.

Fraternally yours,  
W. W. BRITTON,  
Organizer.

— USE —

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**RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.**

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother,

AUGUST SANDERS,

be it therefore,

*Resolved*, That we, members of Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union Local No. 1, of Detroit, Mich., do hereby tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and trust that the Divine Providence will, in his compassion, soften the bitter grief caused by their affliction; and be it further .

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy be presented to the bereaved family; and also that they be published in the JOURNAL and our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Yours respectfully,

MARTIN A. LUDWIG.  
Secretary.

**RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.**

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom and mercy to remove from our midst a most esteemed and worthy brother,

ALBERT HOEHMAN,

therefore be it,

*Resolved*, That we bow in humble submission to Divine Providence, and believe that he is with the Creator in eternal rest; we sincerely mourn his loss for his kindly disposition and faithful performance of his duties, and be it further,

*Resolved*, That we, the members of Local No. 9, of Elizabeth, N. J., extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy at their loss, and be it further

*Resolved* That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local, and be published in our official journal, and our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Respectfully submitted,  
FRANK J. GERMAN,  
F. W. BERTEMEYER,  
R. KINDEWALTER,  
Committee.

**RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.**

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother,

CHAS. WALTERS,

be it therefore,

*Resolved*, That we, members of Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union Local No. 1, of Detroit, Mich., do hereby tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents, and trust that the Divine Providence will, in his compassion, soften the bitter grief caused by their affliction; and be it further

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy be presented to the bereaved family; and also that they be published in the JOURNAL, and our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Yours respectfully,

MARTIN A. LUDWIG.  
Secretary.

**RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.**

Whereas, After a long illness and struggle for life and health, the all-wise Father saw fit to remove from our midst, our beloved brother,

EDWARD J. McELROY,

*Resolved*, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the allwise God, we, the officers and members of Brass Finishers' Local No. 272, offer our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents, in this, their great trial and pray God to sustain and comfort them in their sorrow, be it

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of our deceased brother, and a copy printed in our JOURNAL, in token of our respect.

JOS. G. HEID,  
PETER NELLIS,  
JOS. KUMRICK,  
Committee.

**RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.**

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst, our esteemed brother,

JOHN POTERACKE,

be it, therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 45, of Kenosha, Wis., do hereby tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and be it further,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes, and a copy forwarded to our official journal for publication, and one to his family, and in loving memory our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

CHRIS. BRANDT,  
W. L. O'HARE  
WM. N. SOUTH.

**RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.**

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother,

ELI LA PORTE.

be it therefore,

*Resolved*, That we, members of Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union Local No. 1, of Detroit, Mich., do hereby tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and trust that the Divine Providence will, in his compassion, soften the bitter grief caused by their affliction; and be it further

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and also that they be published in the JOURNAL and our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Yours respectfully,  
MARTIN A. LUDWIG.  
Secretary.

**RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.**

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother,

EDWARD JACQUE,

be it therefore,

*Resolved*, That we, members of Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union, Local No. 1, of Detroit, Mich., do hereby tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family, and trust that the Divine Providence will, in his compassion, soften the bitter grief caused by their affliction; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and also that they be published in the JOURNAL and our charter draped in mourning for thirty days.

Respectfully yours,  
MARTIN A. LUDWIG.  
Secretary.

**RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.**

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother,

WILLIAM HANCOCK,

be it therefore,

*Resolved*, That we, members of Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union Local No. 1, of Detroit, Mich., do hereby tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents, and trust that the Divine Providence will, in his compassion, soften the bitter grief caused by their affliction; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy be presented to the bereaved parents, and also that they be published in the JOURNAL and our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Yours respectfully,  
MARTIN A. LUDWIG.  
Secretary.



**DISTRICT COUNCILS.****No. 1—New York and Vicinity.**

T. Malone, President Pro Tem., Local 12, 38 Windsor Place, Brooklyn.  
 D. J. Flynn, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 12, 256 Twelfth street, Brooklyn.  
 John T. Krenrick, Recording Secretary, Local 282, 79 Washington Place, New York, N. Y.  
 Fred Schluter, Guardian, Local 20, 425 Ninth avenue, New York, N. Y.  
 A. Hellthaler, Organizer and Business Agent, 25 Third avenue, New York.

**No. 2—Eastern Part State of New Jersey.**

Frank Freeman, President, Local 44, Newark, N. J.  
 H. J. Endlich, Vice-President, Local 193, Jersey City, N. J.  
 Wm. Symons, Recording Secretary, Local 189, Newark, N. J.  
 Michael McCann, Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Local 189, Newark, N. J.  
 George Leary, Organizer, 301 Plane st., Newark, N. J.

**No. 3—Connecticut and Rhode Island**

John Connelly, President, Local 69, Norwich, Conn.  
 John Murphy, Vice-President, Local 126, New Britain, Conn.  
 E. P. Coyle, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 8, Meriden, Conn.  
 Jos. L. Merchant, Organizer, 129 S. Chery street, Wallingford, Conn.

**No. 4—Massachusetts.**

M. H. Dillon, President, Local 151.  
 K. Haefeli, Vice-President, Local 155.  
 AUDITORS:—Wm. Burns, Local 95; J. F. Currie, Local 18; Wm. McCarty, Local 176.  
 EXECUTIVE BOARD:—Wm. S. Taylor, Local 80; K. Haefeli, Local 155; J. F. White, Local 55; S. Clougherty, Local 192; J. F. Currie, Local 18; J. J. Cooney, Local 292; W. Burns, Local 95.  
 J. K. Ferris, Guardian, Local 187.  
 John A. Loynd, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 50, 48 Cypress street, Watertown, Mass.  
 Geo. W. Lever, Organizer, Local 95, 158 Heath street, Roxbury, Mass.

**No. 5—New York.**

Joseph Stokes, President, Local 113, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Chas. Pease, Vice-President, Local 156, Geneva, N. Y.

John Lyons, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 17, 181 Norsmal avenue, Buffalo.  
 Joseph Stokes, Organizer, 144 Frank street, Rochester, N. Y.

**No. 6—Cleveland and Vicinity.**

Neil McCullum, President, Local 19, 751 Superior st., Cleveland, O.  
 Jas. Smilie, Vice-President, Local 160, 698 Forest st., Cleveland, O.  
 Wm. Dettmer, Secretary, Local 252, 2276 West 41st st., Cleveland, O.  
 Jas. Cahill, Treasurer, Local 3, 2206 Lakeside ave., N. E., Cleveland, O.  
 John E. Burke, Organizer, 2358 Ontario ave., S. E., Cleveland, O.

**No. 7—Canada.**

J. Drayton, President, Local 26.  
 J. Clugston, Vice-President, Local 31.  
 EXECUTIVE BOARD:—Geo. Coffey, Local 21; J. Smith, Local 32; J. Bell, Local 261; J. Kenny, Local 320.  
 C. Welby, Secretary-Treasurer.

**No. 8—Dayton and Vicinity.**

Geo. Foster, President, Local 48, 616 Campbell ave., Middletown, O.  
 S. Denee, Vice-President, Dayton, O.  
 G. Lucas, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 171, 945 Stillwell St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 EXECUTIVE BOARD:—Daniel Kane, 254 Bainbridge street, Dayton, O.; Geo. Foster, Middletown, O.; Grant Lucas, Indianapolis, Ind.; Anthony Walsh, 67 West Main street, Newark, O.; George Young 508 East Pearl street, Cincinnati, O.  
 Jas. McGreevy, Organizer, Local 5.  
**No. 10—Northern Illinois, Western Indiana and Northwest to the Rocky Mountains.**

**No. 11—Wisconsin and Minnesota.**

Henry Seiling, President, Local 6.  
 H. Heckenbach, Vice-President, Local 179, Woodstock, Ill.  
 C. B. Meyers, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 6, 122 W. Lake st., Chicago, Ill.  
 W. W. Button, Organizer.

**No. 12—St. Louis and Vicinity.**

J. L. Dixon, President, Local 13, 2127 Lynch st., St. Louis, Mo.  
 G. Bisser, Vice-President, Local 111, Quincy, Ill.  
 George F. Osiek, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 66, 1536 Blair ave., St. Louis.  
 Jos. Ganach, Local 99; F. Gillig, Local 129; A. R. Houser, Local 245; J. L. Dixon, Local 13; Benj. Rockwell, Local 138, Executive Board.  
 Ed. Leberman, Organizer, 1310 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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Emery is an iron ore containing about 30% of corundum. (See U. S. Report on Abrasives.) The corundum cuts; the iron rubs and burns. Pure corundum does three times as much work as emery.

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Crystal corundum. Crystallization always makes anything harder. The diamond is crystallized carbon. When you temper steel you make it crystallize by chilling it suddenly.

## WILL CRYSTAL CORUNDUM WEAR AWAY QUICKLY?

No. Sometimes it seems to wear away quickly. This is because it bites in more deeply than emery and pulls out of the glue. A stronger glue will hold it.

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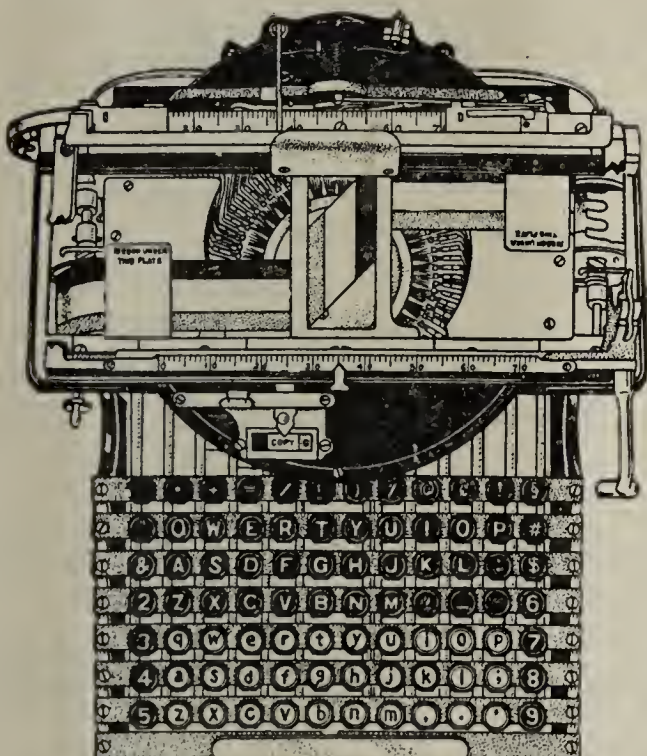
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129 S. Cherry st., Wallingford.

## Fourth District.

GEORGE LEVER,  
158 Heath st., Roxbury, Mass.

## Fifth District.

JOSEPH STOKES,  
144 Frank st., Rochester, N. Y.

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P. O. Box 310, Turtle Creek, Pa.

## Fifteenth District.

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1366 11th st., W. Oakland, Cal.

General Secretary-Treasurer and Editor....CHAS. R. ATHERTON  
Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.

## LOCAL UNIONS.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>29. Albany, N. Y. (P. B. &amp; P.) Meets at Engineer's Hall, at 41 Hudson Ave., 1st and 3rd Fridays.</p> <p>47. Amesbury, Mass. (Mixed Local.) Meets at Damon Hall, Elm St., 1st and 3rd Friday.</p> <p>246. Albany, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets at 41 Hudson Ave., 2nd Tuesday in month.</p> <p>177. Allegheny, Pa. (M. P. P. &amp; B.) Meets at Hotel Anker, East and Elenor St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.</p> <p>118. Athol, Mass. (P. B. &amp; P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 42 Exchange St., last Monday in month.</p> <p>114. Aurora, Ill. (P. B. &amp; P.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays.</p> | <p>155. Bay State, Mass. (P. &amp; B.) Meets at Vogel's Hall, Mill St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.</p> <p>138. Belleville, Ill. (P. &amp; B.) Meets cor. 1st and Race Sts., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.</p> <p>18. Boston, Mass. (Chandler Workers.) Meets at Labor Hall, 45 Elliot St., 2nd and 4th Monday.</p> <p>55. Boston, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at 45 Elliot St., 2nd and 4th Friday.</p> <p>95. Boston, Mass. (M. P. B. &amp; P.) Meets at Hollis Hall, 45 Elliot St., 1st and 3rd Monday.</p> <p>192. Boston, Mass. (B. M. and Core Makers.) Meets at 45 Elliot St., 2nd and 4th Monday.</p> |
|--|--|



40. Bridgeport, Conn. (M. P.) Meets at 955 Main St., on 2nd and 4th Monday.
86. Bristol, Conn. (M. P.) Meets at Hook and Ladder House, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
12. Brooklyn, N. Y. (M. & B.) Meets at New Labor Lyceum, Myrtle and Willoughby Sts., every Friday evening.
204. Brooklyn, N. Y. (A. B. W.) Meets at Montrose Ave. and Humboldt St., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
17. Buffalo, N. Y. (M. P. P. B. & B. W.) Meets at Council Hall, Huron and Ellicott Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday.
6. Chicago, Ill. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 122 W. Lake St., every Friday.
27. Chicopee Falls, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Trade Council Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
24. Cincinnati, O. (B. M.) Meets at 1125 Vine St., on 2nd and 4th Saturday.
68. Cincinnati, O. (P. B. & P.) Meets Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
3. Cleveland, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Arch Hall, 2358 Ontario Ave. S. W., every Wednesday night.
19. Cleveland, O. (B. W.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario Ave., 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
132. Cleveland, O. (B. M.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario Ave., 2nd and 4th Friday.
160. Cleveland, O. (Chandelier Workers.) Meets at Arch Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
252. Cleveland, O. (B. C.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday.
124. Columbus, O. (P. & M.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall, E. Town St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
5. Dayton, O. (M. P.) Meets at Machinists' Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
245. Decatur, Ill. (P. B. & B. W.) Meets at Engineer's Hall, cor. Water and William Sts., 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month.
1. Detroit, Mich. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Manneback's Hall, 273 Gratiot Ave., every Tuesday.
172. Detroit, Mich. (M. S.) Meets at 1166 Jefferson Ave., 1st and 3rd Monday.
41. Dunkirk, N. Y. (B. W. & M. P.) Meets at Heyl Block, 1st Monday in every month.
195. East Trenton, N. J. (B. W.)
129. Edwardsville, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Carpenter's and Joner's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
9. Elizabeth, N. J. (M. P. B. P. & B. W. Union of N. A.) Meets at 909 Elizabeth Ave., 2nd and 4th Friday.
57. Elmira, N. Y. (P. & B.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
297. Elyria, O. (P. & B.) Meets at Schuuerer's Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
22. Erie, Pa. (P. & B.) Meets at Erie Labor Temple, 4th Wednesday of month.
325. Evansville, Ind. (M. P. B. & P.)
234. Fremont, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 1st Nat. Bank, 1st and 3rd Monday.
156. Geneva, N. Y. (M. P. P. & B. U.) Meets at Painter's Hall, Seneca St., alternate Wednesdays.
7. Grand Rapids, Mich. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Labor Council Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
199. Greenfield, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 1st Tuesday.
26. Hamilton, Ont., Can. (M. P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
43. Hamilton, O. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Council Hall, 2nd and Courts Sts., every other Wednesday.
261. Hamilton, Ont., Can. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
137. Hannibal, Mo. (P.) Meets at 320 Hope St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
35. Hartford, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Labor Union Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
65. Haydenville, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at Union Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
171. Indianapolis, Ind. (P. & B.) Meets at Molder's Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.

193. Jersey City, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at Schuetzen Hall, 316 Third St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
326. Joliet, Ill. (P. B. & P.)
146. Kansas City, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at Labor Headquarters, Ninth and Central Sts., 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
317. Kenosha, Wis. (L.) Meets on Wisconsin St., 4th Tuesday.
45. Kenosha, Wis. (P. B. & M.) Trades and Labor Council, every Monday night.
250. Kenosha, Wis. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Council Hall, 1st and 2nd Thursday.
322. Kenosha, Wis. (C. C. A. L. & S.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
175. Kensington, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Shug's Hall, Front St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
323. Kokomo, Ind.
286. Lockport, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at K. P. Hall, 3rd Friday.
31. London, Ont. (B. W.) Meets at Sherwood Hall, Richmond St., 2nd Wednesday in month.
32. London, Ont. (M. P. P. & B.) Meets at Cullis's Hall, Clarence St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
42. Little Falls, N. Y. (P. B. & P.) Meets at A. O. H. Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
67. Los Angeles, Cal. (B. W.) Meets at 512 San Pedro St., 1st and 3rd Friday.
103. Lowell, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Bay State Hall, Central St., every 2nd Tuesday.
327. Lyons, Ill. (P. & B.)
60. Mansfield, O. (Pol.) Meets at Smith's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
39. Marion, Ind.
8. Meriden, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Knights of Columbus Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
324. Meriden, Conn. (S. S. F.) Meets in Mission Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
277. Menominee, Mich. (P. & B.) Meets at Michigan Ave. Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
321. Middletown, Conn.
48. Middletown, O. (Pol. and Buff.) Meets at the G. A. R. Hall, 2nd and 4th Fridays.
10. Milwaukee, Wis. (P. B. & P.) Meets at 318 State St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
116. Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. (P. & P. & C. M.) Meets at Columbia Hall, Midway, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
320. Montreal, Can. (M. P. B. P. B. W. B. & S. W.) Meets at Empire Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
182. Nashua, N. H. (M. P. & B. U.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Main St., 1st Monday of every month.
100. New Brunswick, N. J. (Mixed.) Meets cor. George and Albany Sts., 1st and 3rd Monday.
44. Newark, N. J. (Po. Buff. & Platers.) Meets at Lyceum Hall, 301 Plane St., every Tuesday.
98. Newark, N. J. (B. M.) Meets at 301 Plane St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
166. Newark, O. (P. & B.) Meets at Paterson Hall, 1st and 3rd Sunday.
189. Newark, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at 301 Plane St., Lyric Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
280. Newark, N. J. (Silver Workers.) Lyceum Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
202. New Castle, Pa. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall, every 2nd Thursday.
126. New Britain, Conn. Meets at Hanna's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
25. New Haven, Conn. (M. P. B. P. B. M. & S. W. U.) Meets at Insurance Bldg., room 24, 1st Tuesday of each month.
209. New Kensington, Pa. (P. B. & S.) Meets at Reeser's Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
34. New York, N. Y. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 326 E. 21st St., every Tuesday.
20. New York, N. Y. (B. P. W.) Meets at No. 2 Chambers St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
87. New York City. (B. W.) Meets at 393 2nd Ave., on 1st and 3rd Friday.
282. New York City. (S. S. F.) Meets at Florence Bldg., 2nd Ave. and 1st St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
296. New York City. (B. P. W.) Meets at 25 3rd Ave., room 110, 2nd and 4th Saturday.



319. New York, N. Y. (M. L. W.) Meets No. 2-4 Chambers St., on 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
139. Northampton, Mass. (Pol.) Meets at German Hall, Bay State, Mass., 2nd and 4th Friday.
169. Norwich, Conn. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Franklin St., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
84. Orange, Mass. (Pol.) Meets at A. O. U. W. Hall, 1st and 2nd Monday.
121. Paterson, N. J. (B. F.) Meets at Columbia Hall, 426 Main St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
90. Philadelphia, Pa. (P. B. & P.) Meets at 9th and Spring Garden Sts., Friday nights.
272. Pittsburg, Pa. (B. F.) Meets at 535 Smithfield St., 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
4. Piqua, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at J. O. U. A. M. Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
111. Quincy, Ill. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
49. Rock Island, Ill. (Pol.) Meets at Industrial Hall, room 3, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
113. Rochester, N. Y. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Smith & Ledwith's Hall, 42 Exchange St., every Monday night.
128. San Francisco, Cal. (Pol.) Meets at Knights of Red. Branch Hall, 1133 Mission St., 1st and 3rd Monday.
158. San Francisco, Cal. (B. W.) Meets at 1133 Mission St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
183. Southington, Conn. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Celtic Hall, every 3rd Thursday.
16. South Norwalk, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Labor Union Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
292. Southbridge, Mass. (M. P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 15 Central St., 1st and 3rd Friday.
30. Springfield, Mass. (M. P. P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Samford St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
102. Springfield, O. (M. P. U.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, Johnston Bldg., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
176. Springfield, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at Bartender's Hall, Chicopee, Mass., 1st and 3rd Friday.
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Sabine Hall, James St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
97. St. Catherines, Ont., Can. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Bricklayer's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
13. St. Louis, Mo. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 1310 Franklin Ave., every Friday.
66. St. Louis, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at 1310 Franklin Ave., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
99. St. Louis, Mo. (B. M.) Meets at 1310 Franklin Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday.
154. Taunton, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Jones Block, Broadway, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
52. Thompsonville, Conn. (M. P. & P.) Meets at Central Labor Hall, 1st Monday of each month.
2. Toledo, O. (M. Pol.) Meets at Clark's Hall, every Monday.
69. Toledo, O. (B. W. & B. M.) Meets at Clark's Hall, every other Friday.
21. Toronto, Ont., Can. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
53. Toronto, Ont., Can. (B. W.) Meets at room 7 Labor Temple, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
79. Troy, N. Y. (Pol. P. & B.) Meets at Germania Hall, first Thursday of every month.
174. Turner's Falls, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Hiberian Hall, 2nd Monday in each month.
255. Turtle Creek, Pa. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Bank Bldg., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
181. Unionville, Conn. (M. P. & B.) Meets at Lenox Hall, 1st Tuesday in each month.

308. Unionville, Conn. (M. R. W.) Meets at Town Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
187. Wakefield, Mass. (P. P. B. B. W.) Meets at G. A. R. Hall, Foster St., 1st Thursday in month.
37. Waterbury, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Camp's Block, Main St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
207. Waterbury, Conn. (S.) Meets at Carpenter's Hall, 132 S. Main St., fourth Friday.
50. Watertown, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 34 Walnut St., first Thursday.
125. Watertown, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets at Central Trades and Assembly Hall, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
140. Waukeegan, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
80. Westfield, Mass. (P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Broad and Main Sts., 2nd Friday.
74. Winsted, Conn. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Norton's Block, 3rd Monday in month.
179. Woodstock, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Polisher's Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
151. Worcester, Mass. (P. B. P.) Meets at Granite Hall, 566 Main St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
73. Wallingford, Conn. (P. B. P. & S. W.) Meets at Trade Council Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.

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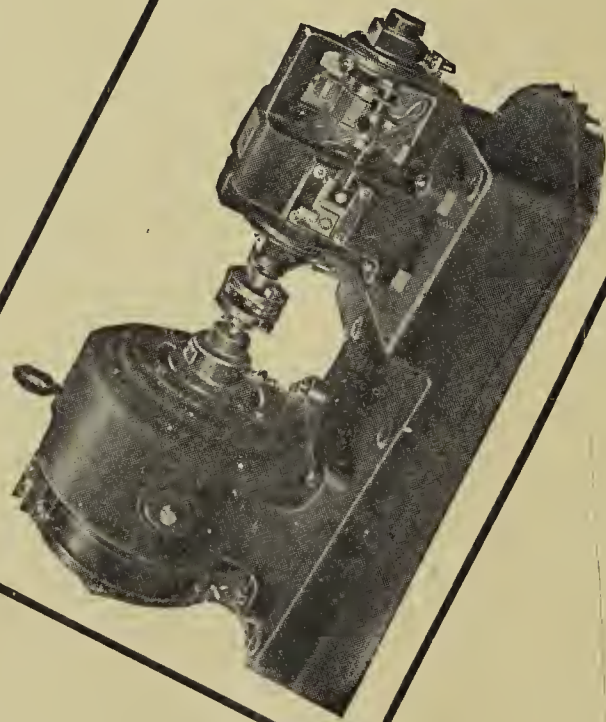
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REMOTE STORAGE

VOL. XV.

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

No. 9.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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BRASS AND SILVER WORKERS  
INTERNATIONAL UNION  
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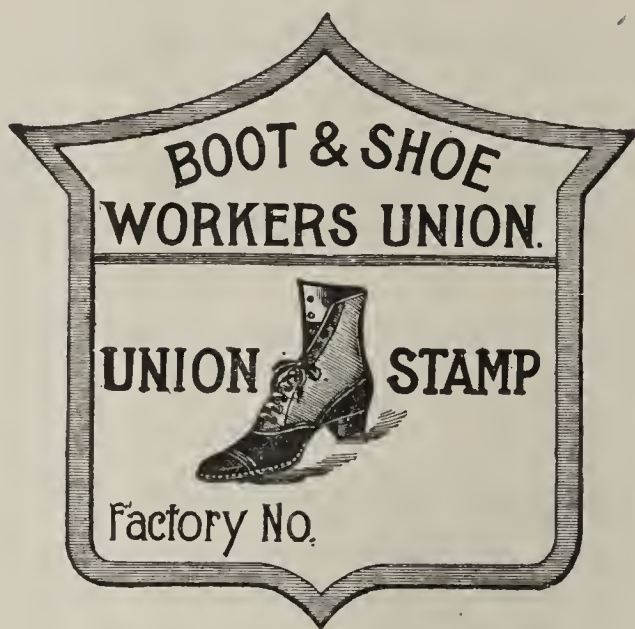
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Of The Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass and Silver Workers International Union of North America.



# THE JOURNAL

*Official Organ of the M. P., B., P., B. M., and B. and S. W. U. of N. A.*

Vol. XV., No 9.

CINCINNATI, O., September, 1906.

TERMS } 50 cents a year  
Single copies 5c.

## International Executive Board.

### Proceedings of the Meetings Held at Headquarters, Cincinnati, O., August 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1906.

The meeting was called to order at 9 a. m. Monday, August 6, by President Grout, with the following members present: A. B. Grout, president; A. Hellthaler, Geo. Leary, Jos. Merchant, Geo. Lever, Jos. Stokes, John E. Burke, Geo. Foster, C. B. Meyers, W. W. Britton, Ed. Leberman, John Manion, Thos. Caudwell, Vice Presidents, and Chas. R. Atherton, Secretary.

Vice-President John Acheson, Vice-President Thos. Lynch and Vice-President Harry Baker did not attend the conference.

International President Grout read the call for the meeting, and then submitted his report. He was followed by General Secretary Atherton, who read his financial report. Both reports were laid over for future consideration.

The death claim of Bro. Wm. J. Burke was then taken up, and on motion, ordered paid.

The protest of Local 65, of Haydenville, Mass., and the death claim of Brother Guthrie, of Local 128, were laid over until afternoon session.

A bill for Executive Board services, presented by Vice-President Hellthaler, was then taken up, and on motion, ordered paid.

Communication from District No. 3, protesting against removal of the Stanley Rule and Level Co. from the unfair list was read.

It was moved and seconded that this firm remain on the unfair list. Carried.

Matters pertaining to the duties of

the Executive Board were then taken up and discussed until 12:30.

Motion was moved that we adjourn until 1:30 p. m. Carried.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 1:45 p. m., roll-call showed all members present.

The grievance of Local 65, of Haydenville, Mass., was then taken up, and Bro. M. J. Cusick was granted the floor. He put in a claim for \$140.00 strike pay, balance due on the first and second weeks' strike report. Secretary Atherton contended that it would be illegal for him to pay strike pay on any member whose name did not appear on the books of this office.

The chair was appealed to for a ruling, and ruled as follows: "That strike pay could not be paid to any one whose name did not appear on the books of this office."

It was then moved and seconded that the third week's strike pay be allowed. Carried.

The matter of the protested death claim of Brother Guthrie, of Local 128, was then taken up. After a thorough investigation, the same was ordered paid.

It was moved and seconded that the General Secretary be instructed to draft up a circular letter and send one to each local union, explaining the ruling whereby locals cannot exempt members from dues, copy of same to be inserted in the official journal. Carried.

The next matter taken up was an ap-

peal from Vice-President Hellthaler for an interpretation of Article XXIX, Section 1. General Secretary Ather-ton ruling that a business agent did not necessarily constitute an officer of the local, but was an employee. Vice-President Hellthaler withdrew his protest, but desired a letter sent to Local 34, protesting against the action of their business agent.

It was moved and seconded that the General Secretary be instructed to write Local 34 a letter notifying them that their business agent must cease interfering with International vice-president in discharge of his duties on detailed cases. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the protest of Local 20, in reference to signing an agreement with the Beer Pump Workers, New York, be referred to the next convention. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the secretary have printed daily the minutes of each day's proceedings. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn until 9 a. m. Tuesday morning. Carried.

Adjourned 7 p. m.

## TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

### MORNING SESSION.

Called to order by President Grout. Roll-call showed all members present.

Bro. S. S. Stouder, business agent of Local 1, Detroit, Mich., was granted the floor. He stated that the Manufacturers' Association have centered their fight upon Local 1 on account of it being the strongest local in that section of the country, and that they were resorting to all known devices to cause both the local and the members trouble. Their attorneys were causing numerous arrests and endless litigation through the courts, and were endeavoring to establish an open-shop system in Detroit.

He further explained that while they have one attorney hired by contract, that one is not enough to handle the amount of business caused by the attacks made by the Manufacturers' Association, and made a request that the International Union employ a good firm of attorneys to assist them in their trouble.

It was moved and seconded that President Grout visit Detroit immediately upon adjournment, and confer

with the Executive Board of Local 1, and if in his opinion it is desirable to employ attorneys, he be authorized to do so. Carried.

The minutes of Monday's session were then read and approved.

Vice-President Lever then introduced requests from Local 27, Local 95, Local 18 and Local 55, which were laid over until the regular order of business.

It was moved and seconded that the General Secretary be instructed to notify the organizer of District No. 1 and Local 90, of Philadelphia, that the "Chasers," locals in New York and Philadelphia, wish to affiliate with our International Union. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the Executive Board recommend to the next convention that they establish an interchange of cards with bona-fide foreign labor organizations. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that they approve the adoption of a universal label upon the lines recommended by the American Federation of Labor. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the resignation of Vice-President Lynch and Vice-President Acheson take effect October 1, 1906. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn until 2:30 p. m. Carried.

Adjourned at 1:30 p. m.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order by President Grout.

A letter from Vice-President Baker, of District No. 13, notifying the Board that it would be impossible for him to attend the conference was read and filed.

It was moved and seconded that the cover design of the JOURNAL be changed, and that the editor be permitted to run cuts, cartoons, pictures, technical articles, etc., if he deem it advisable. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the International Union employ Attorney C. L. Swain by the year to furnish all legal advice, also legal articles for the JOURNAL, he to receive \$50.00 a year for his services. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the debt of Local 8, amounting to \$946.00, be paid. It was explained that through an error this debt was submitted as a transfer debt. Carried.



Moved and seconded that we hold a night session August 8, 8 p. m. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn.

Adjourned at 8 p. m.

### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

#### MORNING SESSION.

Meeting called to order by President Grout, found all members present.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Suspended members of suspended locals desiring to join any local may do so. Five dollars of the reinstatement fee shall revert to International headquarters. Should seven or more suspended members of a suspended local desire to re-organize, they can do so by sending \$2.00 each to the International headquarters, and thereafter other suspended members of suspended locals can become reinstated same as any other suspended members. Suspended members of other suspended locals in any one city may also become members same as any other suspended members after receiving permission from the International President."

A letter was read from G. W. Wilhelm claiming that he was unjustly fined. The matter was referred back to Local 20, with instructions that he be granted another trial, and that Vice-President Hellthaler make a report of the trial to the Executive Board. Carried.

A communication was presented by Vice-President Leary from Local 193 regarding the JOURNAL. It was moved and seconded that the communication be received and acknowledged. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that President Grout visit Wallingford in regards to organizing a local of silver workers, and if, in his opinion, it will not work injury, that the charter be granted. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the International Union use every effort to reorganize Chicago. Carried.

Moved and seconded that our International Union favor sympathetic strikes, as per Constitution. Carried.

The following recommendation was presented by Vice-President Hellthaler:

"Inasmuch as there is so much contention and friction in District No. 1

between Local 34 and Local 12, owing to the jurisdiction dispute, and feeling that the interest of our International Union is being interfered with by said contention, I, as an International officer representing District No. 1, being outside of this dispute as a local member, offer the following solution of the difficulty, feeling that if honest motives are in back of the movement, it will be accepted by both locals, and harmony, so much sought for in this district, will be established.

"This recommendation has been carefully considered, after long trying to bring about harmony, and it appears to me to be the only way out of the difficulty, and I am assured that in the event of this being settled, that a great many men at present outside of our organization will affiliate themselves with us."

(Signed) A. HELLTHALER.

#### RECOMMENDATION.

On and after — (date left optional to the locals), members going to work in the jurisdiction of any of the locals in District No. 1 shall deposit their cards in the local holding jurisdiction in that locality.

Any member working in either jurisdiction at the present time may retain his membership in either local, but in the event of his changing his position, he must deposit his card in the local that holds jurisdiction of that district."

(Signed) A. HELLTHALER.

It was moved and seconded that we recommend the adoption of the recommendation of Vice-President Hellthaler by the locals in District No. 1. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that Vice-President Meyer be instructed to attend the Federated Metal Trades Convention at Chicago, September 10, and report back to the Executive Board. Carried.

A general discussion followed in regards to organizing cities outside of the present organized centers.

It was moved and seconded that we adjourn until 2:30 p. m.

Adjourned at 1:30 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order at 2:30 p. m. by President Grout.

Matters pertaining to the Executive

Board in reference to grievances were then taken up and discussed informally.

It was moved and seconded that the request of District No. 12, whereby they desire the services of the International President for the three cities, St. Louis, Quincy and Edwardsville, be granted. Carried.

Vice-President Leary requested that the 25 or 30 members of Local 20 working in District No. 2 be required to form a local in District No. 2.

Moved and seconded that this matter be placed in the hands of Vice-President Leary, and if a charter is applied for, the General Secretary to issue one. Carried.

The following ruling was made by the chair:

"Locals demanding clearance card of member from another Local, the other local shall render a bill of his indebtedness. Then if the local demands the card, they also become responsible for the amount of the indebtedness."

The report of President Grout was then taken up. The recommendation in reference to the shorter work-day was fully discussed. The following motion was moved and seconded:

"That it be the sense of the International Executive Board that we stand ready at all times to back our demands for the shorter work-day." Carried.

Recommendation No. 2, by President Grout, referring to agreement with the Stove Founders' National Defense Association, was then taken up, and after a lengthy discussion by all the members, it was laid over until the night session.

The conference then adjourned at 7 p. m., and convened at 8 p. m.

#### NIGHT SESSION.

Roll-call showed all present.

The Mileage Committee made its report.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the Mileage Committee be accepted. Carried.

President Grout then took up his report, known as Recommendation No. 3, in reference to financial conditions of our organization. This matter was discussed until 11:30 p. m.

It was moved and seconded that we adjourn until 8:30 a. m. Thursday morning. Carried.

#### THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

##### MORNING SESSION.

Called to order by President Grout. Roll-call showed all delegates present.

The following substitute for the whole, of Recommendation No. 3, was offered:

##### ORGANIZING AND DEFENSE FUND.

"This fund shall be created by a quarterly assessment of \$1.00 per member. The same shall be due on the first day of each quarter as follows: January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1.

"It shall require the consent of two-thirds of the International Executive Board to use any part of this fund for any other purpose. This to be submitted to a referendum vote."

Moved and seconded that the substitute for the whole be adopted as read. Roll-call asked for. The following was the vote: A. B. Grout, A. Hellthaler, Geo. Leary, Jos. Merchant, W. W. Britton, Jos. Stokes, John Burke, Geo. Foster, Ed. Leberman, C. B. Meyers, John Manion, Thos. Caudwell, Geo. Lever and Chas. Atherton voting "yes," making a total of fourteen.

The minutes of Wednesday's session were then read and approved.

Moved and seconded that quarterly assessment stamps, or any other stamps necessary, to be furnished by the General Secretary. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that Recommendation No. 3, known as "Organizing and Defense Fund Resolution," be submitted to a referendum vote, October 17, 1906. An amendment was offered and was seconded that the method of casting the ballots, be left optional to the local. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the four General Organizers be placed in the field. One person for each of the following crafts: Metal Polishers, Brass Molders, Brass Workers, and Silver Workers. The same shall be elected by the majority vote of the International Executive Board, and whenever it is deemed necessary, temporary organizers may be placed in the field. The movements of the organizers to be directed by the International Executive Board. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the salary of the Organizer shall be \$125.00 per month and railroad fare. Carried.



Recommendation No. 4 was then read:

"On account of the change in our laws, which has abolished the referendum system of making laws, it will be necessary that a convention be held before any changes can be made. Therefore, I urge that we recommend that a convention be held in August, 1907.

Moved and seconded that the recommendation be endorsed. Carried.

Recommendation No. 5 was then read:

#### COLLECTION OF NEWARK ASSESSMENT.

"You will note by the General Secretary's report that there are a number of locals who have not as yet paid said assessment. A few of them, though, may be unable to meet this obligation, being in debt through being involved in strikes. The sooner they are all given to understand that this assessment must be paid, the better it will be for the Organization.

Therefore, I recommend that the General Secretary be instructed to notify all locals that if said assessment is not paid within 30 days, all money sent to this office will be credited to the amount due through the Newark (O.) Strike Assessment, and when they are three months behind in their Per Capita Tax, they will be suspended as per the constitution."

Moved and seconded that same be adopted and the thirty days be allowed, to commence Aug. 15 and end Sept. 15, 1906. Carried.

Moved and seconded that locals claiming to have paid assessment direct to Newark, O., shall be given credit for the same on presentation of a receipt properly signed. Otherwise no recognition be taken of said claim. Carried.

Bro. Lever then presented a protest from Local No. 55, claiming they were charged too much assessment. After a thorough investigation it was moved and seconded that Local No. 55 be instructed to pay \$12.10, which pays their indebtedness to the Newark (O.) Strike Assessment in full. Carried.

Recommendation No. 6 was then read:

"At the close of our last convention there were 33 firms on our unfair list. Believing that it would be a waste of time to try and push all of these fights

at one time, a systematic effort was made to reduce the number. The different locals that have been instrumental in having the various firms placed on our unfair list were consulted. Wherever it was deemed advisable, communications were sent the firms, suggesting that a conference be held to try and adjust the existing controversy, a copy of letter sent to locals was forwarded you, with the firms that have recently been declared unfair. Our list contains 21 names, the Cheney Hammer Co., Stevens Duryea, Stevens Rifle Co. and Stevens Arms and Tool Co. I have written Local No. 40, requesting that they specify one firm that they desire us to put up an aggressive fight against, and that they consent to the removal of the balance.

Local No. 3 has three firms on our unfair list, and are doing some work on all of them. The balance of the firms are on our unfair list to the credit of separate locals. We should devise ways and means to make our declaration of unfairness effective."

It was moved and seconded that President Grout make another effort to reach Local No. 40, and if he receives no response he to make recommendations to the Executive Board that the firms be removed from the unfair list. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the Dexter & Harrington Cutlery Shop remain on the unfair list. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that upon the request of Bro. Burke that Vice-Presidents Merchant and Lever act on the case of the Fanner Co., Cleveland, O. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that three firms of the Stevens Arms and Tool Co., Stevens Rifle Co., Stevens Duryea Automobile Co. remain on the unfair list, and the name be changed to read, "Stevens Rifle, Gun and Automobile Co." Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the Kern Barber Chair Co. be changed to read, "Kern Barber Supply Co." Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the matter pertaining to the Joliet Stove Co. be laid over. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that when a local is making an effective fight against any unfair firm, and upon re-

quest of said local for literature, same shall be furnished by the General Secretary. Local shall report what progress is being made every thirty days. Failure to do so, the International may remove them from the unfair list. Carried.

The minutes of Wednesday's session were then read and approved.

It was moved and seconded that upon the request of Organizer McGreevy, Bros. Hellthaler and Merchant visit the Silver Workers and try and get them to reaffiliate. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn at 1:30 p. m. and convene at 2:30 p. m. Carried.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by President Grout at 2:30 p. m. Roll call showed the following members present: A. B. Grout, A. Hellthaler, Jos. Merchant, Geo. Leary, Jos. Stokes, Geo. Lever, John E. Burke, Geo. Foster, C. B. Meyers, W. W. Britton, John Manion, Ed. Leberman, Thos. Caudwell and Chas. Atherton.

*President Grout's Report of the Newark (O.) Strike.*—He made an exhaustive explanation and called on Vice-President Britton for further report, who read a synopsis of the case covering all the time he was detailed. He was followed by Vice-President Meyers, who made a verbal statement of many important facts. Special privilege was granted to make the following motion.

Moved and seconded that we indorse the recommendations of the Press Committee. An amendment and an amendment to the amendment was offered giving the Press Committee full power to act.

Vice-President Lever called to the chair.

Vice-President Leberman offered the following as a substitute for the whole, "that the part referring to politics" be stricken out. Carried.

Referred back to the Newark Strike case.

Moved and seconded that the report on Newark Strike case be received as a whole, and the recommendations to be concurred in, and that the International Officers keep familiar with the case, and act when necessary.

Recommendations of President Grout

regarding district councils were then taken up.

Moved and seconded that the President continue on as per resolution of St. Louis Convention. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Executive Board recommend to locals not affiliated with the district councils to become affiliated. After some discussion it was moved and seconded that the previous question be taken up. Carried.

Original motion was then put. Carried.

Moved and seconded that President Grout write to Local No. 113 and tell them they cannot withdraw from District Council No. 5. Letter to be sent before Sunday, August 12. Carried.

Moved and seconded that President Grout write the locals in District No. 3 that they affiliate with the district council. Carried.

Moved and seconded that President Grout be empowered to form an alliance with the Electrical Workers, and also the Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the copy-righting of the "Label" be left to the International President. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the question of No. 95 be submitted to Bro. Lever to submit a report. Carried.

The matter of Immediate Finances was then taken up, and several suggestions offered and discussed. It was shown conclusively that immediate funds were necessary, in order to maintain our present conditions.

The following motion was made and seconded "that we levy a 10 cent weekly assessment to run for a period of ten weeks for the necessary expenses in maintaining conditions." A roll call was demanded and resulted in a unanimous vote in favor of the motion. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the 10 cent weekly assessment go into effect August 13, 1906. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Local No. 13 be notified that on and after August 27 that they must not work more than 9 hours per day at the Bucks Stove and Range Co. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we resist the increase in hours in any district where threatened. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Joliet



Stove Co. be placed on the unfair list of the International Union. Carried.

Moved and seconded that in the future all grievances arising in the stove shops be referred to the three members of the Defense Committee or an International Officer. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Executive Board go on record for the furtherance of the eight-hour day, when and wherever possible. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Vice-President Caudwell be detailed to visit Newark, Cal., Stove Works for two days. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the four months' exemption from Per Capita Tax for the San Francisco, Cal., locals does not affect their death claims. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the International President visit Local No. 42 as soon as possible. Carried.

The minutes of the session were then read and approved.

General Secretary Atherton recommended that the old rate for advertising be again placed in force January 1, 1907, and after present contracts have expired. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the General Secretary use his own discretion in regard to the means of filing death claims, agreements, grievances, etc. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn *sine die*.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. R. ATHERTON,  
Secretary.

C. B. MEYERS,  
Assistant Secretary.

Cincinnati, O., August 14th, 1906.

To all Affiliated Locals:

GREETING—At the meeting of the International Executive Board held in Cincinnati, O., August 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1906, a Resolution was passed instructing the General Secretary to draft up a circular letter and send one to each Local Union, explaining the ruling, whereby Locals cannot exempt members from dues. Copy of same to be inserted in the Official Journal.

In compliance with the above instructions, you are hereby officially notified:

*First.* No Member shall be Exempt from dues.

*Second.* Locals desiring to remunerate any officer or member to the extent of the regular dues, may do so by paying them a salary equal to the Local dues.

*Third.* Members being exempt from paying local dues, shall be entitled to no Benefits whatsoever from the International Union.

The Secretary will further take notice that any Death Claim that is not in the General Office within fifteen (15) days after death, is invalid.

Death Certificates will be furnished Free by the General Secretary to all Locals on *demand*.

When filling out the Death Certificate, fill in every blank space as per specifications and on the abstract side, copy from the Financial Ledger, giving indebtedness as it appears thereon and payments when made, the lump amount of each payment and the date when paid. This side of the Death Certificate must correspond with the Financial Ledger.

The Death Certificate *must* be accompanied by a Physician's certificate, a duplicate Burial Certificate and the deceased member's due book.

Following the above instructions and reading carefully Article XIV. of the Constitution, may prevent serious complications in case of death.

Attention is called to (the fact that) the Death Benefit Notice, appearing on the inside cover of all Due Books issued prior to January, 1906, which reads as follows:

"When a member of this Organization in Good Standing for six months, dies, his or her heirs shall receive the sum of \$50.00. If in good standing for one or more years, \$100.00." is null and void.

This was changed at the Cleveland Convention, 1903, and reads as follows:

"When a member of this Organization in Good Standing for one year, dies, his or her heirs shall receive the sum of \$50.00. If in good standing two or more years, \$100.00."

You will read the above instructions at your next regular meeting, and then File for future reference.

With kindest wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,  
CHAS. R. ATHERTON,  
General Secretary.

# Report of International President

**From July 20 to August 20, 1906.**

The most of my time during the past month has been taken up attending to duties in the office.

At the conclusion of the International Executive Board meeting on August 9th (a copy of the report of their proceedings will be found elsewhere in this Journal) arrangements were made to carry out instructions issued by them. The first instructions were to go to Detroit, Mich., make a thorough investigation of the controversy existing between Local No. 1 and the Ideal Manufacturing Co., and if conditions warranted it, to employ competent attorneys to assist in defending our members in the Courts. These men have been thrown into jail on the slightest pretext. This fight has been on for nearly twenty months now. No doubt, most all members are familiar with the history of it.

There is one correction that should be made, as follows: Instead of a controversy existing between Local No. 1 and the Ideal Manufacturing Co., it is a controversy existing between Local Union No. 1 and the Employers' Association of Detroit, Mich. Communications sent the Ideal Co. have been referred to the Employers' Association and answered by them. Copies of the same are on file at this office.

If the Ideal Co. alone were making this fight, it would have been a closed incident long ago, for they have done very little business since it began. Of course, so long as all of their expenses are met by the Employers' Association, it is expected that they will persist in attempting to run a strictly non-union shop. How long the Employers' Association is willing to carry on this fight, we will know, as we intend to keep our end up until we are assured that there will be no discrimination against members of our organization. So far, Local No. 1 has carried this fight on alone, with the exception of the assistance rendered by the International Organization, on "full amount of strike pay." And no doubt they could carry it to a successful finish, if it was not for the

tactics employed against them. The ways and means adopted by the Employers' Association in this case are by no means new. They have sought and secured the assistance of the police courts, and injunction proceedings almost invariably followed in all of their disputes with their employees. But in few cases have they been so successful as in this one.

The injunctions which prohibit men from walking on streets in the neighborhood of a struck factory, which are becoming so common, was put to work here and was working over time, or at least the attorneys employed by the Employers' Association were working over time; whether they received double pay or not, I can't say. But that they were over zealous in performing acts to harass innocent men can be shown by the Circuit Court Records in the case of Ferdinand Schultz vs. The Ideal Mfg. Co. Schultz was cited to appear before Judge Murphy to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. After appearing in court for several days with several witnesses, our attorney finally insisted he be given a hearing. The prosecuting attorney claimed their most important witness was out of town. The judge ruled that the trial should proceed. The prosecuting attorney then arose and stated there had been a mistake made in identifying Schultz and agreed to allow the case to be dismissed. Schultz was fortunate in having about a dozen witnesses to prove that he was miles away from where the alleged contempt was committed. If he had been alone, of course, it would have been impossible for him to prove he was not in contempt of court, and it would have been jail for him.

This is only one of the numerous things our members in Detroit must contend with. It requires money to keep up a fight of this kind. So when the International Executive Board was asked to assist Local No. 1, they proceeded in a business-like way to raise the money.



The above is one reason you are requested to pay the one dollar assessment promptly. Another is that the newly elected president of the National Manufacturers' Association, Mr. J. W. Van Cleave, who is also president of the Bucks Stove & Range Co., of St. Louis, Mo., had to do something to show he appreciated the honor conferred on him; also, to show his contempt for organized labor. So he desires to force his polishers, buffers and platers back on the ten-hour workday, after they were working on a nine-hour schedule for about eighteen months. We propose to fight to maintain conditions in all factories, regardless of whether the owners of the same are in the Manufacturers' Association or not.

Still another reason is, that there are quite a number of employers with that "open shop bee" buzzing around in their hats. We never disputed the right of an employer to call his shop an open one or a closed one. It has been immaterial to us what he named it. But now some employers who say they want to run an open shop, have been persistently discriminating against union men—members of our organization. They have discharged our members and went to considerable trouble in securing non-union men in order to establish their open shops.

The open shop, in the way the most employers understand it, means open for non-union men only. Experience has taught us this. Experience has also taught us that if we would maintain the undeniable fact that the laborer is worthy of his hire, if we would have a word to say about what wages we deem our services worth, if we would have a word to say about how many hours should constitute a day's work, if we would have these words listened to, if we would be treated as human beings, not as dumb, driven cattle, we must be organized.

Experience will teach those combinations of employers that if they deny us the right to receive any benefits from our organization, that we will fight to maintain the organization that means so much for us. Our ordinary revenues have been sufficient to allow us to meet all of our obligations and pay some of our old indebtedness during the past year.

With new conditions confronting us we must have increased revenue. I believe that all that is necessary is to inform our membership that we need the money and what it is needed for, and any amount asked for will be forthcoming. As soon as the employers realize this, we will get the consideration we are entitled to, and not one minute sooner.

The way the membership respond to the general notice sent out from headquarters to the effect that money is needed, will show whether I am right or not.

On August 16th I left Detroit for Chicago. Unfortunately I was unable to see the parties desired. On the 17th I left for a tour of District No. 12, making my first stop at Decatur, Ill., on the 18th, where Local No. 245 is located. On Monday, August 20th, I visited Local No. 111, of Quincy, Ill. It is in that town that this report is written.

A. B. GROUT.

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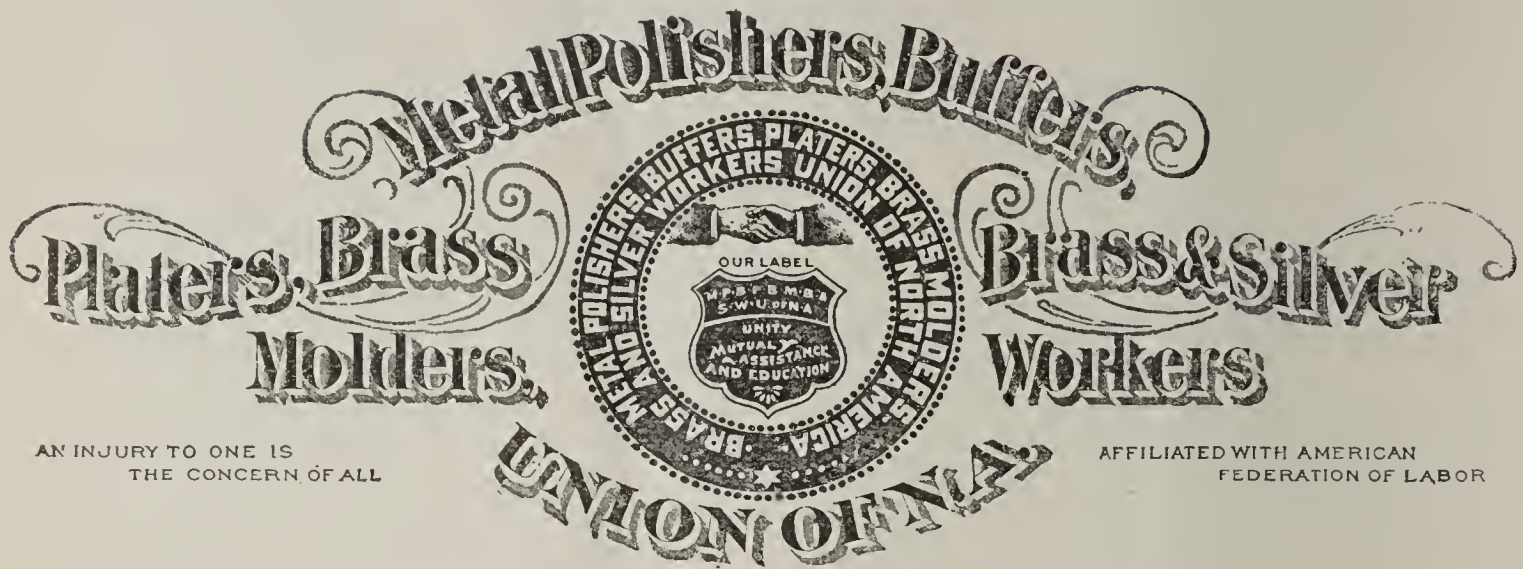
The Cigarmakers' International Union has paid in benefits in the past 26 years nearly seven million dollars.

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There is a picturesque fight on at South Bend, Ind., between the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America and the South Bend Railway Company. For two years the union has tried to compel the railway authorities to recognize the organization. Now the union is running twenty automobiles, which were purchased especially for that purpose, in the streets of South Bend in opposition to the trolley cars.

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The Japanese official Year Book shows the daily wages paid in Japan for skilled labor to be: Carpenters, 25½ cents; plasterers, 29 cents; coopers, 23½ cents; shoemakers, 25½ cents; harnessmakers, 26 cents; dyers, 24 cents; blacksmiths, 25½ cents; paperhangers, 14 cents; confectioners, 14 cents; typesetters, 14½ cents; printers, 15 cents; farm laborers, 13 cents for men and 8 cents for women; male weavers, 14 cents, women weavers, 8 cents.



## The Journal,

Published Monthly by the M. P., B., P., B. M.  
and Brass and Silver Workers Int. U. of N. A.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, Editor and Manager,  
Room 409, Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.

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Detailed proceedings of the International Executive Board meeting will be found in this issue.

The substantial unanimity with which the Board acted on all matters of importance should be a matter of congratulation to every member.

In the matter of the 10 per cent. weekly assessment on the membership for a period of ten weeks, it will not be disputed that the Board judiciously and considerately selected a means of raising a fund of many thousands of dollars without placing a hardship upon a single one of our affiliated crafts. With this fund, our progress in the direction of better wages and shorter hours will continue, and the set-back with which we are threatened by the S. F. N. D. A. will be successfully resisted.

In our affairs as a union, as in the

affairs of each individual person, when one obstacle is surmounted, others present themselves. Continued and unceasing activity is the price of our freedom as workingmen. It cannot be denied that our organization is prospering at present as few other unions can boast. Better conditions are reported from nearly every section. Through Government orders, our men are now working eight hours at Rock Island. Our brass workers were successful at Montreal and Haydenville. Our Kenosha people now have a nine-hour day. Indianapolis reports gains, while St. Louis is easily holding its own. Newark, N. J., shows increase in every craft, while the gains at Chicago of 25 cents per day, affect fully 90 per cent. of our people employed there. Boston and other Massachusetts and Connecticut towns report gratifying results and last, but by no means least, we are gaining in membership at the rate of about 300 a month.

While all this points to a progress most wonderful in the ranks of labor, we must not forget that we are gaining it only through unending warfare. At one point or another we are continually assaulted. Just now, the Manufacturers' Association are making a desperate effort to disrupt our forces at Detroit—our strong Local No. 1. The effort can and will be effectively overcome. This local has always been prompt and generous to others in distress, and we feel confident that we voice the sentiment of the entire membership of our organization when we say—that our Detroit Brothers must be helped to a successful issue of their trouble.



**BRASS FOUNDERS ORGANIZE.**

The benefits of organization are always plain to the employer, if, to some workmen, the same can not be said. The latest thing to be sprung in the line of employers' organizations is the new association of brass founders, which is now in process of forming and will be an accomplished fact in another year. Although the matter has been talked of for the past year the first actual steps were taken at the convention of the American Foundrymen's Association, which was held in Cleveland in June. Mr. Charles J. Caley, general superintendent of the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co., of New Britain, Conn. has been made president and Dr. Richard Moldenke secretary to formulate the plans for the new association, which will be formally launched at the Foundrymen's Convention in Philadelphia next June.

We are told that the objects of the new brass association are to improve foundry conditions and to educate foundrymen to a higher standard of workmanship. This altruistic solicitude for the general welfare of mankind is commendable and reads well. However, our membership will not be slow to understand that, whatever the published "objects" of the association may be, their actual business will resolve itself into presenting a united front against the demands of our brass workers. Foundrymen, like other people, organize for self-interest, and it behooves our union to strengthen every weak point and be prepared to meet them successfully in every issue in the slow but continuous progress we are making for better conditions.

**THE LOYALTY OF PRINTERS.**

The International Typographical Union has just closed its annual convention at Colorado Springs. As this Union is the pioneer in the shorter workday movement, its doings and affairs are of peculiar interest to all laboring people and their friends.

All printers working in daily newspaper offices have been on the eight-hour schedule for several years, while in book, magazine and job offices the men have been working nine hours. The Union decided three years ago to demand the eight-hour day for all its

members, commencing January 1, 1906. Owing to the activity of the Typothetae (Employing Printers' Organization) in importing scab workmen from Europe and establishing schools for rats, for the purpose of opposing the printers' ultimatum, demand was made by the Union early last fall that the eight-hour day be signed for the following January. Upon general refusal the strike was ordered at once. For the purpose of supporting the men out of work, an assessment of ten per cent. was laid on the income of every man at work. This, in addition to their Local dues and Per Capita Tax means giving up nearly 12 per cent. of their wages and has been running now a year.

The recent convention reduced the assessment to 8 per cent. This will still bring them an income of \$50,000.00 a week, so it can be readily seen that no member of that organization will be forced through want to dishonor himself by deserting. One by one the opposition has been giving way, until now it appears the eight-hour day is established in 450 cities, while the "open shop" cannot claim one.

Such loyalty to trades organization has perhaps never been known, for it must be remembered that through the money of manufacturers' associations, railroads and trusts, all kinds of bribes have been offered printers to induce them to work in "open shops."

The wages of printers run about the same as the average wages in our allied crafts.

The Executive Board of the Ironmolders' International Union at their recent meeting at headquarters levied an assessment of \$1 a month for five months—August to December, inclusive—on the entire membership. Previous to this three single assessments of \$1 each had been made and one 10 cent a week assessment for eight weeks. Any assessment remaining unpaid four weeks suspends the member. All this, in addition to regular dues of \$14 a year, looks somewhat severe, but the membership have seen splendid results accomplished all along their lines, and are satisfied. Twenty-two thousand of their membership have received an increase during the year. One member expressed the general feeling, perhaps, when he said:

"It seemed a little oppressive at first, but when I think of what the printers are paying I consider that I'm getting off dead easy."

The "open shop" means a place where you are secure in your position until some "short-skate" comes along that will work for a little less. They formerly were called "rat shops."

### JOURNAL NOTES.

How do you like our new cover? What was the idea of changing from the old one, you say? Well the other one was worn out; like an old coat, it had served its purpose well, but had out-lived its usefulness, and anyway, why picture a few of our crafts, and not them all? By this sample, but a neat and artistic cover of typographical art, every trade is made to feel equally represented. Then again, with the ever-changing from old to new machinery any pictures of our crafts would sooner or later become antique.

Our attorney, Mr. C. L. Swain, will edit a page every month on the latest legal questions concerning Labor, omitting technical terms, and using language easily understood by all. This department should be interesting. We are now making arrangements to run technical articles pertaining to our trade, giving the discovery and early history of the metals we use, also keeping our members informed on all new inventions and improvements.

The advertising is a matter somewhat neglected by our membership. Now, with a few good ads. from each local city, especially concerning our trade, along with others of a reliable nature, would lessen the expense of the publication, and would balance up the general appearance of it. While speaking of advertising, how often do our members look over those columns? Do you stop and think these are our Friends? And that only fair firms are accepted? Furthermore, if they get no results from their investment, they will undoubtedly withdraw their ads. It becomes your duty to acquaint yourself with every advertisement, and at least give their goods a fair trial. If they are all right, recommend them to the purchasing agent. If they are not as

represented, the ad. will be discontinued.

\* \* \*

The news for THE JOURNAL causes us no little worry. It is our desire to give you interesting and original news, but we believe by devoting one section to SHORT NEWS LETTERS from every local, would be very entertaining. The reason why we emphasize "short news letter," it was necessary to omit twelve letters in the last issue, space not permitting their publication.

\* \* \*

We will gladly welcome suggestions from the membership which will assist in making THE JOURNAL more interesting, for we feel that it can be made to do great good in the service of our allied crafts.

\* \* \*

Do not fail to report conditions, especially where men are wanted, or where more men can be used.

\* \* \*

Remember the 10c weekly assessment running for a period of ten weeks, commenced August 13. The first week assessment was due Saturday, August 18, and the tenth week will be due Saturday, October 20th.

\* \* \*

One Dime.

\* \* \*

Are there any members who object to paying the sum of 10c per week, when so much can be accomplished thereby?

\* \* \*

Every member should read the copy of the official circular sent out by the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America to all its affiliated unions, which appears on another page of this issue, and assist, by personal inquiry of your barber, if they have taken action as per instructions. A little effort on our part will win this strike.

\* \* \*

With the exception of two tragedies our death claim list shows lung troubles to have been responsible for each. This is indeed a commentary on the air our members breathe.

\* \* \*

The ten-cent assessment will be over with shortly after the next JOURNAL reaches its readers.

\* \* \*

Three new ads appear in the JOURNAL this month.



# OFFICIAL

## IMPORTANT RULINGS THAT AFFECT ALL MEMBERS.

### Strike Pay.

"No member shall be entitled to, nor shall receive any strike pay, unless his name is recorded at the International Headquarters, previous to the endorsement of a strike by the International Executive Board."

### Clearance Cards.

"Locals demanding Clearance Card of a member from another Local, the Local shall render a bill of indebtedness, then if Local demands Card, they also become responsible for amount of indebtedness."

### Suspended Members of Suspended Locals.

"Suspended members of suspended locals desiring to join any Local, may do so; \$5.00 of the reinstatement fee shall revert to the International Headquarters. Should seven or more suspended members of a suspended Local desire to reorganize, they can do so by sending \$2.00 each to the International Union, and thereafter, other suspended members of suspended Locals, can become reinstated same as any other suspended member.

"Suspended members of other suspended Locals in any one city, may also become members same as any other suspended member, after receiving permission from the International President."

### Resignations.

Vice President John Acheson, of Canada, has tendered his resignation to take effect October 1, 1906. Bro. Acheson leaves the trade and goes into business for himself. He has the well wishes of his many friends.

Vice President Thos. Lynch, of Detroit No. 9, has tendered his resignation to take effect October 1, 1906. Bro. Lynch has accepted a position as foreman. His resignation is regretted by his many friends.

SPECIAL ELECTION, for International Vice President, in District No. 9, comprising Locals Nos. 1, 7, 172, 267, 277, will be held Wednesday, September 26, 1906.

SPECIAL ELECTION, for International Vice President in District No. 7, comprising Locals Nos. 21, 26, 31, 32, 53, 97, 261, 320, will be held Wednesday, September 26, 1906.

"Locals claiming to have paid any part of the Newark, Ohio, strike assessment, direct to Local No. 166, of Newark, O., shall be given credit for the same on presentation of a receipt properly signed. Otherwise no recognition will be taken of said claim."

"When a local is making an effective fight against any unfair firm, and upon request the said Local desires literature, same shall be furnished by the General Secretary. Locals shall report every thirty days, what progress is being made. Failure to do so, the International may remove them from the unfair list."

### NEW LOCALS ORGANIZED.

Local No. 328, Royersford, Pa.—Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers; twenty-six charter members. Organized August 16, by Wm. H. Taney.

Local No. 329, New Kensington, Pa.—Aluminum Rollers. Organized August 21, by John T. Daly. Nineteen charter members.

Local No. 320, South Bend, Ind.—Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers. Organized August 24, by W. W. Britton, with thirteen charter members.

### NOTICE.

Blue Island, Ill., July 28, 1906.

*Mr. Charles R. Atherton:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I wish you would insert the following in our journal:

Gordon Weir, formerly of Local No. 140, Waukegan, Ill. Any information leading to his whereabouts will be a welcome to his mother, as she is very low.

BURR OAK HOTEL,  
Blue Island, Ill.

**AGREEMENTS SIGNED.**

The following agreement has been signed by the L. S. Starrett Co. and our organization, whereby our members receive an increase of 25 cents per day, to take effect August 13, 1906:

Agreement made and entered into this 24th day of July, 1906, at Athol, Mass., by and between the L. S. Starrett Co., of said Athol, and the members of the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union of Local 118 of said Athol. It is mutually agreed as follows:

FIRST—That none but members of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, in good standing, who carry the regular working card of the Organization, shall be employed by the Company.

SECOND—That the Union will furnish competent men when required by the Company, and on its failure to do so within one week from the date of request of the Company, then the Company is at liberty to hire any one, Union Member or not, provided he has not, to the knowledge of the Company, done anything detrimental to the Organization and providing he will join the Organization within thirty (30) days.

THIRD—That the minimum rate of wages for competent Journeymen Polishers shall be \$2.75 per day of nine hours.

FOURTH—That apprentices shall belong to the Union and that the Company employ not more than one apprentice to every eight Journeymen.

FIFTH—That apprentices shall be given every opportunity to learn all the details of the trade and shall be required to serve an apprenticeship of three years.

L. S. STARRET,  
Signed for the Company.

GEO. W. LEVER,  
Signed for Organization.

This has been ratified by the Local.

**GRIEVANCES.**

Strike on at the Lanson Store Service Co., Lowell, Massachusetts, involving 59 members of Local 103.

This firm decided that it would have to reduce expenses in the polishing and buffing department, so commenced operations by discharging the men in

bunches of ten (10) each. The balance of the men were called out.

This is the first strike Local No. 103 ever had, but the members there feel confident of winning.

Strike on at the Joliet Stove Works, Joliet, Illinois, caused by the antagonism of the superintendent and foreman to our Union.

As soon as Local 326 was formed, every effort was made to disrupt the organization. When the firm saw that they could not retard the growth, they started in by discharging the officers and all the prominent members of the Local.

The Executive Board has endorsed this strike and voted the men moral and financial assistance, as well as placing the products of this firm on the unfair list.

Thirteen (13) men are involved.

The Wiener Saddlery Co., of Newark, N. J., locked out the members of Local 98 of that city, on July 28, and have employed a notorious strike-breaker by the name of Oberman to take charge of the foundry and run it as an open shop.

Prospects are favorable for an early victory.

Strike started at the Butler Manufacturing & Plating Co., of Boston, Aug. 6, 1906. Members of Local 95 involved. Four men were called out.

The cause of the strike was a violation of verbal agreement to hire union men, to pay union wages and work nine hours. Picketing resulted in preventing about forty (40) men taking their places in the past two weeks.

Local 95 reports the prospects for winning the strike are very good, and believe by the time this JOURNAL reaches the readers, Boston will have won another victory.

Differences between the coal miners and operators in Illinois are practically settled. The operators will concede the 1903 scale of wages and in return the miners will defray the cost of employing shot firers, which may mean that the law so obnoxious to the Illinois operators will be repealed by the next legislature.

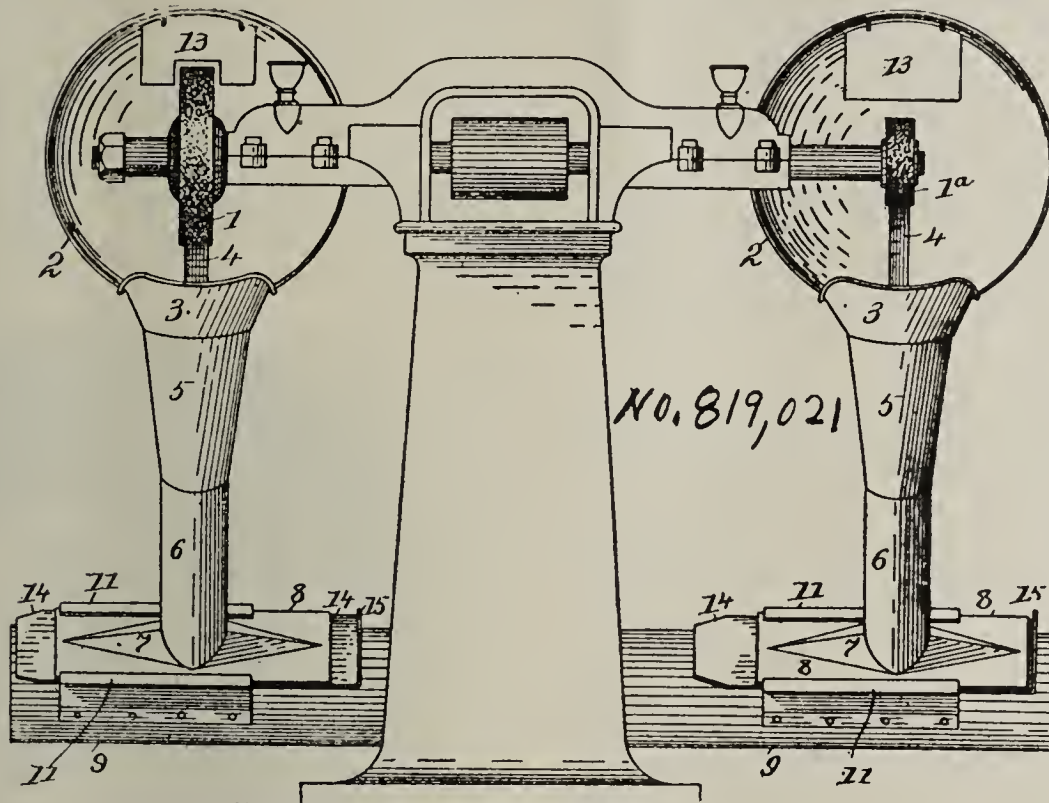


# TECHNICAL

## NEW GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINE.

Philip Mueller and John Boland of Decatur, Ill., have invented a grinding or polishing machine, for which they have received patent No. 819,021, April 24, 1906, and which they have assigned

hemispherical shell 2, located behind the wheel and an approximately horizontal extension 3, which merges with the vertical part and is located beneath the wheel. A narrow groove 4 is formed in the back part of the hood and a wider conduit 5 enjoins with the narrow conduit 4 and communicates with the horizontal extension. Dust formed by the grinding or polishing wheel is projected into the hood by centrifugal force. Some of the particles fall into the horizontal



Front Elevation, Grinding and Polishing Machine.

to the H. Mueller Manufacturing Company, of Decatur, Ill.

The object of the invention is to provide a shiftable hood, which may be moved lengthwise of the suction pipe to bring the center of the hood in line with grinding or polishing wheels located at different points on the drive shaft and also to facilitate exchanging wheels on the shaft without displacing any part of the hood. The illustration shows a front elevation of the machine.

The hood comprises an approximately

extension 3 and descend through conduit 5 to the down leg, while other particles are projected into the back part of the hood and drawn into the narrow conduit 4. This contracted conduit 4 intensifies the suction at the back of the hood to catch the particles that would otherwise tend to carry upward over the wheel, and the shape of the hood permits the removal and the replacement of a grinding and polishing wheel without removing the hood or any part or swinging it aside.

## MAGNETS AND THEIR PROPERTIES.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 19, 1906.

To Editor of Journal:

DEAR SIR—The following article may possibly interest the members at large throughout the country, and as you have requested the brothers to write articles of interest I send this in:

Magnets, as we all know, are substances that have the properties of attracting pieces of iron or steel, and the term magnetism is applied to the cause of this attraction. Now, magnetism exists in the natural state in an ore of iron or magnetite. This magnetic ore was first found by the ancients in Magnesia,



a city in Asia Minor; hence the name magnet.

It was discovered that when a small piece of this ore was suspended by a thread in a horizontal position it had the property to point to the north and south, and from this fact the name loadstone or leading stone was given to this ore.

When a bar or needle is rubbed with this stone or ore it acquires magnetic qualities similar to the loadstone without the latter losing any of its own force, such bars being called artificial magnets, and those that retain the magnetism for a long time are called permanent magnets. Now the common form of artificial magnets are made by bending a bar of steel into the shape of a horseshoe and then hardening and magnetizing.

Now probably some of the brothers have noticed that when you take a magnet of the horseshoe variety and dip it into iron filings that the filings will adhere to the two ends, but that you cannot make them adhere to the middle of the magnet, and the part where there is no tendency is called the neutral line and the two ends are called the poles, namely, the north pole and south pole. The earth is a great magnet, whose magnetic poles coincide nearly but not quite true with the geographical poles. Therefore a true magnet or one that is suspended freely will point to the north and south and it is impossible to produce a magnet with only one pole, and it makes no difference whether a bar is cut into a hundred pieces, you will still have the two poles.

The only substances which contain the properties of being attracted outside of iron and its alloys, are nickel, cobalt, manganese, cerium and chromium, although these metals do not contain such adhesive qualities as those of iron or its alloys.

There is one peculiarity with magnets, and that is this: If you place two magnets on the table, the ends facing one another, if you place the end marked N to the end marked S they will adhere, but if you place the two N's or S's together they will not be attracted. The reason of this is that there is no neutral or non-attractive line if you place the two marked alike

together and there is, if you place the opposite ends together.

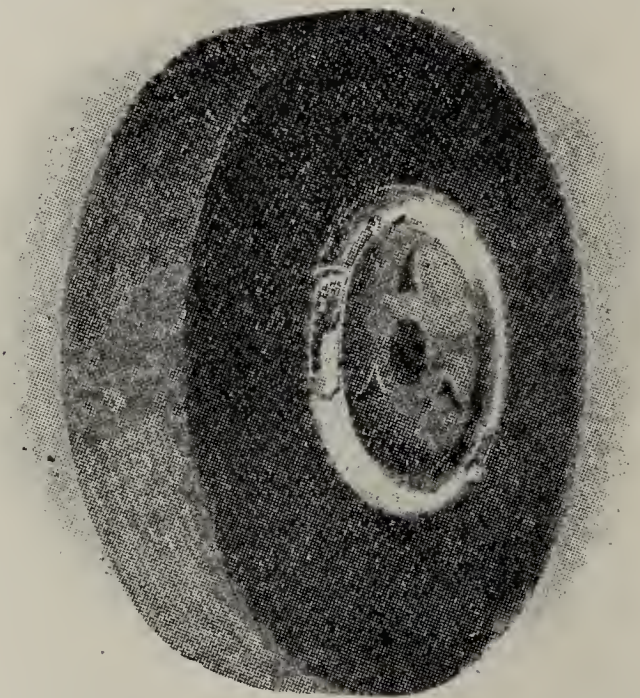
Now, Mr. Editor, this, I think has gone far enough, and as your space is limited, I will close with best wishes to one and all of the brothers in our cause.

Respectfully yours,

G. H. KERLIN.

#### THE BACKUS WHEEL BALANCE.

The patented device shown in the accompanying illustration is designed to provide a means for balancing felt, leather, fiber, canvas, cloth or leather-covered wood polishing wheels, without injury to the wheel. It is made in the form of a washer or collar to go on the sides of the wheel, having pins to secure it in place and having annular recesses



THE WHEEL.

in the outer edge which can be opened and closed at will. These annular recesses or pockets are to contain lead shot in quantity suitable to perfect the balance of the wheel.

There are few polishing wheels made that are accurately balanced. It is almost impossible to so distribute the density of the wheels that, when revolving at a high rate of speed, all parts will be of equal weight. To correct this natural fault it is the custom in most polishing rooms to nail on with wire nails a small or large piece or pieces of lead, near the point judged to be the lightest part. The wheel is then turned down until it runs true.

This process rapidly wears out the



wheel, causing waste of material and also spoils the wheel at the point penetrated by the nails. The pieces of lead, being simply nailed or screwed on to the face of the wheel, protrude beyond the sides of the wheel in such a manner that in revolving they come in contact with the work, often spoiling it and also often injuring the hands of the workman. It also frequently happens that these pieces of lead, being insecurely fastened, fly off and injure the operator or any one passing in the vicinity, thus giving grounds for a suit for damages.

These faults are corrected by the wheel balance. The spindle of the polishing lathe passes through the balance as well as the wheel, thus securing it in place, making it impossible to have it fly off and cause injury. It has a smooth and uniform surface which will not cause injury to anything when brought in contact with it while revolving; and it is so easy and simple to operate that there is no excuse for running a wheel "out of balance," thus insuring a large saving in time and material. The flange, or balance, remains on the wheel until the wheel is worn out. A few seconds only are required to correct the balance of weight. Finally, when the wheel is worn out, the balance can be removed and placed on another wheel. The device is manufactured by the Zucker, Levett & Loeb Company, New York.

The polishing wheel above described was patented by C. G. Backus of New York, and assigned to the Zucker, Levett & Loeb Company, with U. S. patent 817,462 of April 10, 1906.—*Metal Industry*.

(From Quincy dailies.)

#### **POLISHERS ARE OUT ON STRIKE**

**Want 25 Cents Per Day Raise—it is Refused Them and Fourteen Quit.**

Fourteen polishers and nickle platers walked out or declined to go to work at the Excelsior Stove Co. plant this morning. They asked an increase in wages and it was refused, according to a statement made to the JOURNAL this afternoon by Sam Adcox, one of the striking workmen. According to Mr. Adcox's statement J. J. Fischer, the president of the company, agreed to

pay the men whatever was being paid at other plants in this city. Adcox and those quitting with him claim that the best men have been getting \$2 per day when the Excelsior paid but \$1.75 per day.

The men had an individual conference with Mr. Fischer last evening, but an advance was denied them.

What the men want is 25 cents on the day raise for three classes of polishers, which means that \$1.25 men to be paid \$1.50, \$1.50 men to be paid \$1.75 and the best men \$2. The latter are now getting \$1.75. They claim other shops are paying this advance.

The men were told this morning that all who did not want to go to work must get their money at noon. Twelve of the fourteen now out called for their time. Three men are at work. The polishers are not in a union.

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#### **ASK AN ADVANCE OF 25 CENTS A DAY.**

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#### **Polishers at Excelsior Stove Works Quit Work.**

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A strike for an advance of 25 cents a day at the Excelsior Stove Works yesterday resulted in eighteen men refusing to continue to work. The Excelsior is an "open shop," employing any and all who are competent, regardless of their affiliation with unions. The strikers were not members of the Polishers union, and their demand was an increase from \$1.75 to \$2.00, and for the less skilled from \$1.25 to \$1.50.

It is said the men who made the demand are those who took the places of the union men when they made the same demand. Now, they ask the same advance.

They asked for a conference with John J. Fisher, the manager of the company, and were met by Joseph Fisher, the assistant superintendent of the works.

No agreement was reached, and the men declared that unless the demands are granted they will refuse to go to work this morning.

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The Secretary of the Navy has discharged Japs heretofore employed on board war vessels in navy works.

# A VITAL QUESTION

BY GRAHAM RUDD OF LOCAL 2.

During my temporary sojourn in Cincinnati, through the courtesy of our capable Secretary-Treasurer, I have had access to the exchange files of our official journal, and it was a distinctively pleasant surprise, in reading over the different trade union journals, to learn that the question of establishing uniform high dues systems was engrossing the attention of the membership of so many organizations, in most cases, younger as national and international organizations than we are. This demonstrates that organized labor is, generally, taking cognizance of the importance of building for the future, and fortifying themselves to meet the constant changes occurring in conditions in the industrial field. It is my earnest hope that we will get in line in the procession, and if the humble efforts of the writer, as reflected in these articles, succeed in bringing our members to a realization that something must be done to stimulate our revenues, then their object will be accomplished.

In all progressive measures pertaining to the efficient and intelligent management, operation and direction of a labor organization, the Cigar Makers Union of America leads the way. This may seem a broad statement to make, but a careful perusal of the financial statements issued annually by President Perkins will convince any one that specific arguments are not necessary to prove the truth of such an assertion. In this letter some statistics relating to the financial system of the cigar makers will be presented, with the main object in view of refuting the stereotyped argument of those who oppose higher dues—that it keeps men from joining the union. It is doubtful if a single instance could be cited where the adoption of high dues has resulted in a *permanent* decrease in membership.

From 1878 to 1880 the dues of the cigar makers were ten cents weekly, and the membership at the close of the latter year was 4,440.

During 1881 the weekly dues were fifteen cents, the year ending with a membership of 14,604, an increase of 10,164. From 1882 to 1889, inclusive, the dues were twenty cents per week, and the total membership at the end of this period 18,051, a net gain of 3,447. From 1890 up to and including 1896, the weekly dues were twenty-five cents, and the aggregate membership at the end of such period 29,191, showing an increase of 11,140. From 1897 to 1905, inclusive, the weekly dues have been thirty cents, and the total membership at the close of the year 1905 was 45,684, a gain of 16,493.

From these statistics it can be readily seen that the numerical increase in membership has been steady, despite the fact that from 1880 to 1905, the weekly dues have been increased four times in as many periods. In only one instance during the four periods mentioned has the ratio of increase in membership fell below the per cent of increase in the weekly dues, as the following table will show:

Period.	Increase in weekly dues.	Per cent of increase.	Increase in members.	Ratio of increase.
1880 to 1881.....	5 cents.	50.0	10,164	228.9
1882 to 1889.....	5 cents.	33.3	3,447	23.6
1890 to 1896.....	5 cents.	25.0	11,140	61.7
1897 to 1905.....	5 cents.	20.0	16,493	56.5

It will be observed that, with the exception of the period from 1882 to 1889, the ratio of increase in membership has been more than double the percentage of increase in weekly dues. Judging from the statistics here presented, there does not seem to be any force to the argument that high dues keep men from joining the union. If these figures are taken in the aggregate for purposes of comparison,



they will indicate a much larger proportionate increase in membership, as against the percentage of increase in weekly dues. For instance: In 1880 the dues were ten cents, and in 1905, after a period of 25 years, they were thirty cents, an increase of *200 per cent*. The total membership at the end of 1880 was 4,440, and at the end of 1905 it was 45,684, a numerical increase of 41,244, and a proportionate increase of *922 per cent*.

In my letter in the August number of the JOURNAL I said that "organizations operating under the so-called high dues systems have the least number of strikes, and the fewest failures of strikes." I am well aware that statistics are wearisome and constitute dry reading matter, but I want to present some additional figures to show that with every increase in weekly dues that has been made by the cigar makers union, allowing for the increase in membership and jurisdiction territory, thereby increasing the liability for trade disputes, the amount paid out for strike benefits has been proportionately reduced.

The figures follow:

FROM 1878 TO 1880.—WEEKLY DUES 10 CENTS.

Loans to traveling members.....	\$ 2,808 15
Strike benefits.....	8,618 59

Total benefits paid.....	\$ 11,426 74
Per cent of strike benefits to total benefits, 75.4.	

DURING 1881.—WEEKLY DUES 15 CENTS.

Loans to traveling members.....	\$ 12,747 09
Sick benefits.....	3,987 73
Death benefits.....	75 00
Strike benefits.....	21,797 68

Total benefits paid.....	\$ 38,607 50
Per cent of strike benefits to total benefits, 56.5.	

FROM 1882 TO 1889.—WEEKLY DUES 20 CENTS

Loans to traveling members.....	\$ 291,389 40
Sick benefits.....	324,797 83
Death benefits.....	66,663 50
Strike benefits.....	396,077 55

Total benefits paid.....	\$1,078,923 28
Per cent of strike benefits to total benefits, 36.7.	

FROM 1890 TO 1896.—WEEKLY DUES 25 CENTS.

Loans to traveling members.....	\$ 316,545 58
Sick benefits.....	674,965 62
Death benefits.....	365,924 49
Out of work benefits.....	667,509 25
Strike benefits.....	224,104 08

Total benefits paid.....	\$2,249,049 02
Per cent of strike benefits to total benefits, 9.9.	

FROM 1897 TO 1905.—WEEKLY DUES 30 CENTS.

Loans to traveling members.....	\$ 368,287 76
Sick benefits.....	1,197,515 24
Death benefits.....	1,081,863 00
Out-of-work benefits.....	378,356 86
Strike benefits.....	441,506 25

Total benefits paid.....	\$3,467,529 11
Per cent. of strike benefits to total benefits, 12.7.	

It will be noted that the proportionate amount paid out for strike benefits

from 1897 to 1905 slightly exceeds that of the period from 1890 to 1896, although the weekly dues were thirty cents instead of twenty-five cents. This is accounted for by the fact that in 1900 and 1901 the organization was conducting a number of strikes of a general character throughout the country, which involved an expenditure for strike benefits aggregating \$243,038.94, or 28.2 per cent. of the total amount of benefits paid out in those two years, which was \$860,727.89. In spite of this heavy expenditure, the available cash balance on hand kept steadily increasing, from \$177,033.12 at the beginning of 1897 to \$688,679.13 at the end of 1905. A most significant feature of the last financial report of the Cigarmakers' Union is that of the total benefits paid out during 1905, \$429,019.88, only \$9,820.83 was disbursed for strikes, or 2.3 per cent.

The figures that have been presented for your consideration are all official, and have not been "juggled." They constitute a remarkable report of a remarkable union. The progress achieved by the cigarmakers is a testimonial to their ever-ready inclination to legislate for new economic and industrial conditions as they arise. We ought to profit by their experience. In discussing this report with a member of our union a few days ago, he said that we ought to envy the cigarmakers' organization. Instead of envying them, we ought to emulate them; their foresight has been commendable, and is entitled to the highest meed of praise. There is no sentiment in their organization's regulations, it is a business institution in all that the term implies. Here is an organization that pays out-of-work and sick benefits, and makes loans to its traveling members, thus combining with its protective features additional benefits that have cemented more firmly the loyalty of its members, making the organization more closely effective in every way.

The cigarmakers have set the standard for efficient and close organization, good business management and discipline that works no hardship and is easily maintained, for the other organizations to follow. Shall we look to the future and prepare to enact such legislation as will operate to put us up in the first rank of the forces of trade unionism, or shall we be content to be one of those bringing up the rear?

# The Vulture's Cry of Open Shop.

BY WILL J. ROHR.

*Written Expressly for the JOURNAL.*

There may be some people who believe it is possible to successfully conduct an open shop. If there are, it may readily be supposed that they have overcome the obstacle of mixing oil with water, or that it is possible for them to hold a position for six days in a week as a traveling representative for the devil, and accepting the position as a devout disciple of the Lord on the seventh. As to these individuals, it is to be regretted that their numbers are legion, and without an exception, they preach the open shop. Christianity does not clasp hands with the devil or sit in the same pew. Neither do union men believe, or for that matter, anyone

else who has not suffered hypnotic control of the evil one, that it is possible for angels and devils to worship at the same shrine.

Would you throw open the doors of your homes to all the vile scum that is manufactured in the universe, just because they carry the form of man? Would you place the honor of your wife, sweetheart or daughter in the keeping of an avowed libertine? Would you do all of this because some rabid dreamer ordered you to do so?

No! A thousand times, No! There is reason and logic; and above all, manhood, sturdy, unswerving and unbending manliness back of this kind of no.



The men who say there shall be no open shops, know why they cannot consent to such a thing. Truly they know that the men who advocate the open shop have not advocated the abolishing of child labor. They know that these men have not been in favor of factory inspection; they also know that no shop ever run under the banner of unionism, ever was operated as a sweat-shop. Yet the men who today are shouting "Open shop," are the men who are advocating the hell-holes, known as sweat-shops. If the men and women of this great country could but gaze upon the pitiful scenes that beggar description, enacted in the squalid, filth-laden sweat-shops of some of the great eastern cities, their first effort would be to inflict summary and dire punishment upon the man who uttered words in favor, and by advocating the open shop, nothing more or less than this is desired.

"Open shop!" As well open your doors to the four winds and cast away the locks and keys. Everyone would like to trust his fellows and neighbors; but the many ponderous volumes of law books, the vast system of courts and judges bear testimony to the fact that one cannot. Great prisons have been erected to hold in durance vile the wilful law-breaker. Likewise have men banded themselves together and thus formed "Unions."

It may be possible to trust one, two, or even hundreds of employers, to grant an equitable treatment to their employes. But history tells us where there is one that can be depended upon to accord this treatment, there are hundreds who require a safety valve; and that safety valve is the merging of sellers of labor into unions, acting upon the employers in direct ratio as do the laws and prisons upon society in general. Inaugurate the open shop and you place the millions of workers upon the same footing with the people, were the prisons and courts abolished. The unions demand that justice shall be done the individual; that he has rights that must not be infringed upon, and that if they are, the one so doing shall not do so with impunity.

Open shop! Not while the devil advocates it. Not so long as the wolves invite the lambs to forsake the stockade

of unionism and come out upon the prairie and gambol with them. The character of the wolf is well known, and likewise is the motive of the man questioned who tells his employes not to join the union for the union will hurt them, and perhaps have laws enacted to protect them from his philanthropy and benevolence.

The cry of "open shop" brings to mind the following: As the sands of time continued to run in the hourglass, a rich and powerful potentate was reminded by one of his comrades that as the sands of time were quickly running in the hourglass, it presaged that they would soon be food for the worms. Upon this remark the rich and mighty potentate commanded that every hourglass in his kingdom be destroyed. Then he willed that time should cease to be measured by none but his highness. This was done. Still his friends and counsellors continued to jest with him, saying: "Now, that we no longer have an hourglass to measure time, it will readily be possible to take account of time passing by the addition wrinkles which hourly come upon thy face."

This was insufferable! treason! He would cause his followers to be put to death. He shouted his orders, none obeyed, and gradually there dawned upon him a great light. It was the light of a knowledge that there were greater laws than his.

It is natural that men should organize against a common foe. It is natural that men should believe in unity; for the very government under which he is born and lives, teaches him that. They would be less than human did they not believe in union there is strength and safety, and in unity lies the weapon that will prove the death of the open shop.

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Before the advent of trades unions, or less than a hundred years ago, men, women and children worked 13 and 14 hours a day, and in a great many places 16 hours. As late as 1896 women and children began work in some factories in New England at 4:30 in the morning, and worked an hour or two after sunset.

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The labor organizations of America gained 1,204 new unions last year, embracing a membership of 300,000 individuals.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Letters of interest to the craft for this department must be briefly written on but one side of the paper, and must reach this office prior to the 25th of the month, otherwise they cannot be inserted before the next issue. The right of revision or rejection is reserved by the Editor.

### THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH WORKS.

#### Letter from Brother Brydon Showing What Our Union Has Accom- plished There.

Newark N. J., Aug. 18, 1906.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

I am sorry I have not sent you a letter for a month or so, but will try to make amends by sending you a history of the Edison Phonograph Works polishing department. Our first efforts to organize the shop were some six years ago, at which time there were no union men employed. However, they had a small room in which they had about fourteen polishers of all nationalities and all degrees of skill, working for twenty cents an hour, and seemed to think they had a good job, even though they had no blower and ridiculously poor ventilation. At this time our organization was able to place two union men of intelligence and ability in the shop. Through their efforts, after an uphill fight, they were able to get a majority of the men employed to join the union. Our success was phenomenal. We appointed a steward and shop committee, who waited upon the firm and asked for an increase in wages of five cents per hour. The firm granted our request without demur. After the raise we were able to get mechanics who were capable of turning out more and better work than those previously employed. After working for this rate for about six months we again approached the firm, requesting an increase to \$2.65 per day. The appreciated the work turned out by the men then employed and again granted it. Starting from this time their business increased to such an extent that they were compelled to employ more polishers. After an in-

terval of another six months we were able to increase the rate to \$2.75 per day. The firm, realizing that the phonograph had come to stay, increased the size of their plant by building a very much larger and better ventilated polishing room; also, realizing that polishers were not animals, they built them a large wash room equipped with hot and cold water and individual lockers. They also increased their force to about fifty men. After the lapse of a year we were able to get a rate of three dollars per day. At the present time they are employing one hundred polishers, have built an immense concrete polishing room, have installed a thoroughly up-to-date blower, a separate lavatory and a new wash house, again proving the value of mechanics in the polishing room. The men anticipate in the near future an increase of fifty cents per day.

This is all the result of thorough organization and a mutual confidence between the firm and the men, the firm realizing that they get all they pay for, and the men realizing that they earn all they get. It has been the motto of the men employed there to give a fair day's work for a fair day's wages, and we believe that if all shops throughout the country would live up to the same motto, they would not only gain the confidence of their employers, but would be able to work harmoniously among themselves. No greater calamity ever befell a body of men working together for identical interests than petty antagonisms. Some firms are unscrupulous enough to create antagonism among the men with the express purpose of furthering their own interests.

Our 12th Annual Picnic takes place on Saturday evening, August 18. We, ourselves, are Prohibitionists, but deplore the fact for the sake of our organization, that we are compelled to



close the picnic at 12 P. M. sharp, as the result of a law recently passed whereby all New Jersey people are compelled to ride the water wagon on Sunday. However, Local 44 has some dyed in the wool hustlers on the committee, and if there is any possible chance to increase our bank account it will surely result from the efforts of each individual committeeman.

The condition of trade in this vicinity still continues fair through the efforts of our District Organizer, Bro. George Leary. We are gradually raising the wage rate throughout the whole district to a thirty cent minimum per hour, with a nine-hour work day.

Never in the history of our Local have we been as prosperous, harmonious or with average attendance greater than we have had during the present year due to the ability and intelligence of our Local President, Bro. Henry Loshe.

Fraternally yours,

FRED BRYDON.

Press Agent Local 44.

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#### NEWARK, N. J.

Newark, N. J.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

As it is quite some time since Local 280 has been heard from in the columns of the JOURNAL, I take pleasure in saying that the condition of this Local never was better. The membership at present is the largest in the history of the Local.

On Saturday, August 11, we had an outing at Hotel Feurbach, Nutly, N. J., and although the weather was threatening all afternoon, the members turned out in large numbers. Local 282 sent over a delegation of about fifteen and from all appearances enjoyed themselves hugely.

In the afternoon there was bowling for cash prizes. The first prize was captured by Brother Keniston; second prize, Brother Quigley; third prize, Brother Peck, all of Local 280. The fat man's race had six entries and was hotly contested, the honors going to Brother Peck, of Local 280. The 100-yard dash had twenty-three entries and was run off in heats, the final heat being won by Brother Regan, of Local 282, of New Jersey; second honors went to Brother Barden, of Local 280. The potato race had thirteen entries

and was the most exciting event of the afternoon, both prize winners falling exhausted at the finish. Brother Hinkley, Jr., was declared winner of the first prize and Brother Geo. Bishop, second. The ball game was between nines captained by Brother McCarrick and Brother Hinkley, Jr., and resulted in a victory for Brother McCarrick's nine, the score being 6 to 3.

The medals for the athletic games were designed and made by Fin. Sec. Pertch and are a unique affair, and no doubt will be highly prized by the winners as souvenirs of the Local's first outing.

After supper, which was served at 7:45 o'clock, the prizes were distributed and a general good time was had, consisting of singing, knocking and speech-making until 10 P. M. At that hour all departed for home, voting the first outing of Local 280 a complete success.

Fraternally yours,

P. H. SHORT.

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#### CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Aug. 20, 1906.

*To the Editor of The Journal:*

As each member of the Executive Board is to write an article for this issue of the JOURNAL, I believe the general condition of our craft and the needs of an assessment and benefits to be derived therefrom can be better explained by them than could be done by myself, being the newest member of the Board, although when we realize the conditions we have obtained with the small amount of funds at our disposal, I don't think it will need much argument to induce our members to give up a small portion of their increased income derived through our organization, to obtain still better conditions for ourselves and our brothers, who have not been so fortunate.

Here in Cincinnati, where for years the men working at our craft have been working for lower wages than in any other part of the country, and were afraid to ask for anything better for fear of losing what little they had, a great change has taken place. The work of a few loyal members who have kept up the fight under most discouraging conditions, has at last showed some good results and the bosses, seeing they would no longer be denied,



have granted small concessions here and there in hopes of lulling them to sleep again, but finding they could not do so, have adopted another plan, and are trying to persuade our men that they are standing in the way of their own advancement by belonging to a trades union. If that also fails, they will probably take a club to us, but the time has gone by when we can be either coaxed or clubbed out of our rights. We know what wages and conditions properly belong to us, and with a Local working in unionism and meeting all their obligations promptly, we are going to keep on fighting for those conditions until we get them, and instead of being the tail of the procession, we are going to put old Cincy where she properly belongs as one of the best cities for members of our craft in the union.

GEO. FOSTER.

#### **PITTSBURG, PA.**

Pittsburg, Pa., July 23, 1906.

*Charles R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—News in the JOURNAL from Pittsburg has been a long time coming, but you can say that it has come to stay this time, and we hope that it will prove to be as bright to the members of the different locals as their letters have been in the JOURNAL lately. We felt like kicking some one when we read the JOURNAL because there was no news from Local 177 in it.

President Brother Grout was with us June 15 and his coming to Pittsburg was the means of Local 177 taking in 30 new members. No. 177 held a smoker and open meeting June 15 and had a splendid time. Bro. Grout made a lengthy address. After he was through 20 men put their names to proposition for membership. No. 177 believes President Grout is the right man in the right place, and we all hope for more Grout soon. He can't spread his wings any too soon and sail down her once more.

Business is good here just at present, and all the boys are working, but two or three. Local 177 will hold a ball some time in October, and we look for a big time on that occasion, for we have our best material on the committee.

We intend to hustle this local up in the future. It has been standing idle for some time, but she will have to move soon, for we intend to have a

local here second to none in a very short time. We have a good set of officers now and the kind that pushes it along.

Fraternally, W. H. BOYD,  
Recording Secretary Local 177.

#### **CLEVELAND, O.**

Cleveland, O., Aug. 3, 1906.

*To the Members of Organized Labor,  
Greeting:*



ATTORNEY W. J. HART.

The above is a picture of Attorney Mr. W. J. Hart, who has fought the battles of our organization, the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Core Makers, Brass Workers and Chandelier Makers of Cleveland, and has won many a notable victory for our members when the manufacturers' associations, with their attorneys, had injunctions served and warrants sworn out against our members, charging them with almost every crime in the criminal calendar; in fact, they had twenty-two of our members arrested on various charges at one time, and through the able ef-



forts of Attorney W. J. Hart their cases were all dismissed, although the Manufacturers' Association had J. P. Dawley, one of the ablest and shrewdest attorneys in the State of Ohio, prosecuting them, who would leave no stone unturned to convict and send to prison a member of organized labor.

Attorney Mr. W. J. Hart's latest achievement and victory in the interest of our members is the conviction and sending to the work house of the notorious strike-breaker and chief of the scab detective agency in Cleveland.

#### TEMPLETON.

Although he was backed by every manufacturers' and employers' association in the city, who neither spared time nor money, and who secured for Templeton the best legal talent that could be secured, and although the case was appealed and carried through all the different courts, Attorney Hart overcame all obstacles and succeeded in sending the most despised and contemptible scab detective in the country to the work house with a long sentence and a heavy fine, for which he has the thanks of all our members and organized labor.

Fraternally yours,

J. E. BURKE.

#### LOCKPORT, ILL.

Lockport, Ill., July 27, 1906.

*Charles R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

As this is the first letter from Local 286, I trust you will have a little space in our good old JOURNAL for it. I am very sorry to state that our local is not what it ought to be, and I will try and tell why it is in its present condition.

We have two great men as foremen out here—one is John J. Rohe and the other is no other than Philip Duffy, at one time a vice president of our International Union. They are no earthly good, and belong to the same class as Gray of Newark, O., and Mr. Flavin down East.

They both swore that they would break up our local, and to tell the truth, they almost completed their job. Mr. Duffy run all of the card men out of the molding room but one, but we still have the advantage in the polishing room, where Mr. Rohe is the foreman.

We had Bro. W. Britten out here for several days, and he could not help our cause any, and every brother through-

out Bro. Britten's district surely knows he is the right man in the right place. Four or five of the boys were willing, and, in fact, they tried to help him, but you can't make some men listen to reason.

Two of them dropped out on account of a 10 cent assessment. They are William Shillito, at the present time in Dayton, O., and Frank Michaels, who is still working here. Daniel Brown dropped out because Rohe and Duffy told him to, and he is another fine man, always looking for information, and should he overhear something, he goes and reports to Mr. Rohe, who, in turn, reports the same and adds a great deal more to our manager, Mr. Charles Sager, and brothers, he is a gentleman, but he believes these two scapegoats, Rohe and Duffy.

We have plenty of work here, but can not get men to come out here for \$2.50 and 10 hours, besides working under a man like Rohe. We would all be glad to get about six or eight good card men for the polishing room, so as we could make a stand before fall.

There are only about twelve members left in Local 286, and we are going after three apprentices for the next meeting, and I believe we can get two, but don't feel certain about the other. I don't suppose you care to hear any more about our troubles for awhile, so I will close and will try and have a letter for the JOURNAL every month in the future.

With best wishes to all brothers, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

CARD NO. 1619.

#### QUINCY, ILL.

Quincy, Ill., July 22, 1906.

*Chas R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I am writing you today requesting a space in your JOURNAL to let the membership at large know of some of the rotten conditions existing in Quincy today, and am also enclosing some newspaper clippings, which I hope you will find space for in your JOURNAL.

I have long been a follower of the labor movement in its every detail, and have long known the labor exploiter's chief argument to be individual liberty. But what kind of individual liberty does the employing class want us to enjoy. The brothers of

our International Union can get a very good idea from the news items I am sending with this.

Local 111, was reorganized in February, 1902, with about 25 members, since then we have increased to about 45, which are about all the polishers employed in seven of the eight stove shops in Quincy. Ever since the reorganization of Local 111, we have been doing our uppermost to organize the polishing department of the Excelsior Stove Co., but with no avail. In the summer of 1903, we had about one half of the polishers as members of our local, who were immediately looked out by the firm. At the time of the lock-out, the men who are at present on strike, rushed to the Excelsior Stove Co.'s works and fought for the privilege of becoming union busters. At that time, the Excelsior Stove Co. made some flattering promises to their co-workers in the art of trades union busting, but they were never redeemed, and the result of it all was that on July 10, conditions becoming intolerable, even for a lot of individual liberty-fed-Eliot heroes, the shop was struck, thus giving to the world an actual example of the liberty the capitalist desires us to enjoy. It is but another proof of the assertion made by one of our leaders recently, that were all labor unions destroyed today, the labor question would still be with us, and in a more aggravated form than it is now.

But, Mr. Editor, this is not the only time non-union men have went on a strike in Quincy. On two other occasions, within the last year, has this happened. In view of this, ought it to take a person of more than ordinary intelligence to see and realize what the capitalist kind of individual liberty really is? Do the words really mean what they stand for? On the other hand, where can the workingman find real individual liberty other than in a trades union? Will some of the brothers please tell me where?

Now, brothers, my letter is already long, and some other time I will contrast the capitalist kind of liberty with the trades union kind, and we will see which is real liberty. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

HY. W. VORNDAM.

## FROM COLUMBUS, O.

Columbus, O., July 23, 1906.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As it has been many moons since I have seen anything in the JOURNAL from the Capital of Ohio, I will endeavor to let the members throughout the land know that Local 124 is still in the business, and in better shape than ever before, but not quite so large on account of the Hallwood Cash Register Co. being practically out of the business. Columbus, at present, is being made the center of attack for the open shop by the Manufacturers' Association, and the National Founders' Association, and I want to say right here, Mr. Editor, and brothers, that we are learning a dear lesson, and that is, that our present system of one craft, being forced on strike, while a half-dozen others stay at work and watch them get defeated, only to be taken, one at a time, until all are down and out, whereas, if we would remember that famous motto of organized labor: "An injury to one is the concern of all, united we stand, divided, we fall," there would be a different story told of the many fights we are having today, and the unfair list in the front of our JOURNAL would look different. There is something wrong with our present system, and it is time we are admitting it. The old Knights of Labor came and answered its purpose, the A. F. of L. took its place, but manufacturers' associations, citizens' alliances, scab agencies and spy systems have sprung up by the dozens, until today we find that the boycott to a certain extent, is a dead one, for we have more boycotted firms than we have locals, in fact, so many that it is impossible to remember them. In the future, we have got to do our fighting on the battle field, and there is no use battling blindly on, butting our heads against a stone wall, being defeated time after time. It is like a big army going into battle with each colonel running his regiment to suit himself; one regiment at a time going into the fight, only to be mowed down and followed by another, until all are down and out, whereas, if all had moved as one man, under the industrial system, with but one enemy and one



object in view, there is no power on earth that could defeat us.

In reading the July JOURNAL, it looks like the members are trying to make it a success, and I would like to offer a suggestion, Brother Editor, that I believe would help the JOURNAL, and benefit the members, and that is that we start a "want column" in the JOURNAL, and that all secretaries and business agents send in a list of jobs open in their localities, on the fifth of each month. This would boom the trade, and I'll bet every member would be sure and get a journal and read it, and I will start the ball rolling, by stating that there is room for five polishers and buffers here, and any brother writing to the secretary of Local 124, or myself, can get the address of the shops where there is a job open.

We had a big labor rally last night at 8:30 o'clock, when the streets were crowded, and it was the biggest parade of organized labor ever held in Columbus. It was headed by a band of 150 union musicians.

Well, I will "cut it out" for this time. With best wishes to the members everywhere, I remain,

Faternally yours, R. W. KELLEY.

#### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 3, 1906.

*Charles R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

As you have not heard from Local 10 for a long time I thought I would write and let the brothers know that we are still alive. Business in Milwaukee is at the present time very good, all of the brothers being employed. We have been trying to organize some of the open shops, but it seems almost impossible. We have had promises from some of the suspended brothers to come to our meetings, but they have failed to keep their promises. It seems that the polishers of Milwaukee can not see the value of organized labor. At the present time No. 10 is not prepared to support an organizer and we must depend upon our members to do the organizing. In the past year our meetings have been very poorly attended, but we are now enforcing fines for not attending meetings, which we hope will create better interest in this local. It has been a habit of late to let a few members transact the business of the local, and

by enforcing our fines I hope that in the future all brothers will take part in the meetings.

On Sunday, July the 22, No. 10 gave their annual picnic, which was a big success, although bad weather prevented us from having a large crowd. But those that did come had a good time. Our bowling prizes were:

First Prize—A lamb.

Second Prize—A box of good cigars.

Third Prize—One pound of limburger cheese.

In reading the JOURNAL I see that our international president has been visiting some of the locals and we hope that in the near future he will pay a visit to No. 10. Not wishing to take up too much space I will close for this time and hope I will have more and better news the next time. Hoping you will hear from Local 10 every month, I remain,

GEO. J. BERNER,

Recording Secretary No. 10.

837 Seventh street, Milwaukee, Wis.

#### THIRD LETTER

From a Wise Old Shiner to His Son.

MY DEAR SON—Your last came to hand yesterday and a very "crabby" letter it was. The idea of you making a yell about a small 10 cent assessment is enough to make a man sick, and it is worse when you find your own boy leaning toward the penny clinchers when he ought to be pulling straight. That assessment, while small and easy to meet, means much to our crafts and members, who are striving for shorter hours at work and longer hours and better health away from the shop; we cannot resist the efforts of the Manufacturers' Association, pay death assessments, and pay strike pay on wind. We need the long green. In this age you have to give something for something, and bear this in mind—this is an out and out business institution and should be conducted on a common-sense basis, and if there is no money in the treasury there can be none paid out of it. We have had a balloon organization just about long enough, and it has been punctured pretty badly in the last few years. It is about time to build up the financial as well as the numerical end of it. With

money in reserve you can resist unfair conditions with good effect, but you can't support strikes and pay death claims on hot air, so don't let off any more of it in my direction. Your opinion that the loss of membership was due to the high dues that existed some time ago is all right, I don't think; the class of members who reason that way are the ones to lose ten or twelve dollars at poker and never bat an eye; then raise a big noise when their wives spend a quarter for ice cream to treat their friends. Let me tell you a positive fact, the reason we have so many men and good ones, too, outside our organization is that we have not a good financial foundation to stand on, and that we cannot support a strike nor afford to boycott as we should do; hence they refuse to join until such time as we become strong enough to put up a winning fight. The fact that wages are better today and hours shorter than ever, with few exceptions, brought about, as you know, through the efforts of our union on low dues, ought to be sufficient proof to convince you they would be even better with a good big defense fund, for if there is anything that will impress an employer more than another that he must be fair it is a big lump of the yellow metal; it is dollars and cents that count with him, especially when the boys are willing to stack it up against his in a fight for the right. You ought to have wit enough in your head to reason that for the fifty or sixty cents a month you pay in dues you are getting five or six dollars a month more than you would if there was no organization. Did Russell Sage ever get a better percentage of interest? I guess not. Now, my boy, you pay the dues and assessments without a whine and pay them promptly. Don't let them go for several months, for they look pretty big then, especially to a chap like you, who pinches his dimes as tight as your last letter leads me to believe you do, but I guess you will come around after awhile. I hope so, at least. I want you to be right on these matters and would sooner see you be a straight, manly trades-unionist than a millionaire, for if you were the latter you might be like the old man and not be able to stand too much prosperity. Be a man, pay the price for

your protection; don't let a few dimes cause you to show how cheap you are; they say any man can be bought, or, in other words, can be induced to act dishonest. It may be true, but I have seen trades-unionists sell their good name for the sake of a few pennies when they howled about assessments. When I say their good name I mean the respect and confidence of the good, square men who are trying to build up and retain our organization. So for Heaven's sake don't object to anything that will benefit us, and even if you are small enough to feel like making a squeal, don't do, it, my boy; it is right, it is common sense and cannot be disputed. Hoping you will reason with your head and not with your fingers on the financial question, I am, with best wishes, the old man,

GEORGE EMERY.

### THE VITAL QUESTION!

Chicago, Aug. 12, 1906.

"Speech was invented to conceal thought," said a French statesman about a hundred years ago. Whether that is true or not I dare not decide, but lots of people use an amazing number of words to prove the amount of sophistry and ignorance that one little human brain can hold. To prove the correctness of one point of a question, a few words often suffice to make a Hearst editorial of it in taxing the patience of the listener or reader.

That our organization has often been unable to get better pay, more sanitary conditions, shorter hours for lack of financial backing for our members has been too often demonstrated to permit of dispute. But it takes more than dollars to successfully combat an enemy, such as the workingman of today has in the class that lives by owning nearly all things that are required for human existence. The writer has never underestimated the benefits that a large treasury is to a union, and often advocated high dues, and even suggested in the columns of the JOURNAL an entirely different system of revenue for our union, the per capita system or percentage system as it may be called. But it puts a queer light on the question, when we see the majority balk on even such a simple plan as to pay 10 cents a week to help carry on a strike anywhere. The



trouble is, most of us have an idea there are only one class of people in our "Land of the Free," and that idea prevents them from seeing the necessity of merging their interests into the interests of their fellow-union men. So we come now to the point that is the most vital to unionism. "Give me understanding" was the request of Solomon of the Lord, according to the Bible;; "Because this doest thou ask, thou pleasest me, and I will make you prosperous and keep the Covenant I have made with your father David," said the Lord. By this you can see that the wise men who wrote the Bible knew the value of knowledge. There are only two classes of people the world over, the exploiters and the exploited. Why the union, if that is not true? And because the exploited class, the workers, instinctively know they are wronged, robbed of the product of their toil, they band together to resent and oppose the robbery; the robbers want to keep the workers, the producers of wealth, in subjugation. They resort to force, cunning, strategy; hence, laws, religion, false theories. How well they have succeeded so far is attested by the fact that our most widely known leaders, such as Samuel Gompers and John Mitchel, teach us that the interests of the employers and employees are identical.

You may ask, What has this to do with the problems of our international? The answer is that our troubles with our employers will continue as long as society is governed by our present industrial and political system. Any amount of money we can reasonably put into our treasuries will not stop the exploiters from separating us from the greater portion of the wealth we create. Only by being in complete control of all the powers and functions of government is it possible for the owning class to rob and oppress the useful class, the workers. The reformers do not want to see this, such people as Bryan and Hearst. But the "muck raker" knows it and says it. Upton Sinclair shows it in his "Jungle." David Graham Philips gives a fair illustration. Thomas Lawson explains many mysteries that used to puzzle us. Charles Edward Russel speaks plain enough in his "Soldiers of the Common Good" for all to understand. The primary need

of our organization is education; that is, knowledge of the class struggle. That will bring unity, real unionism; then the application of the remedy for existing evils, that consists in taking possession of the means of production and distribution of the means of life by the working people. They are creating all wealth and it belongs to them by right. It must be done through the ballot, even to gain an eight-hour day it will be absolutely necessary to use the political weapon and elect workingmen to represent us in Congress, and we must make our own judges, that is plain. And what fills the writer with the greatest pleasure is that we are going to do these things, whether we like it now or not. Self-interest governs the actions of every living thing, and self-interest and the law of self-preservation will compel the workers of this nation to unite and establish the co-operative commonwealth.

ROBERT DANIEL.

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Union labor forces in Great Britain are now represented by fifty-three members in the lower house of parliament, with one member in the cabinet. These men are pledged to provide compensation for all workers in every trade from the date of an accident; to prevent stoppages of any description from wages; to secure employment at union rates for those unable to obtain work, to establish a state pension fund for those reaching sixty years of age, and the establishment of the eight-hour day.

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The recent cigarmakers' strike in Boston resulted in a sharp and decisive victory for the union in a brief time. The fact that the International treasury of that union has close on to one million dollars in bank has a commanding effect on arbitrary employers. Both the cigarmakers and the iron-molders date the beginning of their real prosperity from the time they adopted the high dues plan. Our membership should give this subject fair consideration. A few cents extra per capita would soon accumulate into a fund which would put us among the most independent of labor organizations. Furthermore it would relieve us of the annoying temporary assessments.

# LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Edited by CHARLES L. SWAIN,  
Attorney for the International Union.

In consenting to edit this department I do so with the hope of making it helpful to every member of the organization.

My experience has been that the laboring man is a law-abiding citizen. When he has been at fault it was because he did not know his rights and privileges. To define his rights and discuss his privileges will be my purpose.

The prophet always precedes the law-giver.

The law must be enacted before the executive is called upon to execute it or the court to interpret it.

This department will have to do with four steps.

The prophets—those who point the way.

The lawmakers—those who enact the code.

The executives—those who enforce the law.

The courts—those who interpret the law.

The duty of all is to listen to the prophet, and to choose fit persons to perform the other three duties.

Progress can never be made except the moral sentiment of the community is in favor of the better things.

The test of any organization is the ability to produce good men and women and an enlightened social order. Then whatever our vocation better work will result. Organized labor has ever occupied the position of the prophet. To-day it is fighting for two great principles, namely the eight-hour day and better child-labor laws; these accomplished, all other matters will follow naturally.

The Fifty-fifth Congress passed an act for the settlement of disputes between common carriers doing an interstate commerce business and their employees. It provided that all disputes concerning wages, hours of labor and condition of

employment could be submitted to arbitration. It also provides for the protection of employees who have membership in labor organizations and imposes a penalty for the violation of any of its provisions. The provision for the protection of the laboring man has until recently been overlooked. The matter was called to the attention of the Attorney-General in Washington to a case in which the Louisville and Nashville Road had violated the law by threatening to dismiss members of the Telegraphers' Union from the employment of the said railroad company because they were members of the union. The Department of the Attorney-General ordered an investigation made to see whether or not the law had been violated and if so he directed the District Attorney to present the case to the grand jury.

The State of Georgia has joined the procession by passing a child labor law.

Publicity is the greatest power in a republic. Every department feels its leavening influence; even the courts cannot resist its insidious appeal, as is shown by recent decision overruling former decision and now giving organization the right to picket so long as the same is done peaceably and without threats or coercion.

The recent decision that comes from New York, declaring the limitation of hours unconstitutional, need not be greatly feared, as the argument is founded upon false premises, and it can be but a question of time until upon proper view of the question the present decision will be overruled.

The following from the Supreme Court of Indiana explains itself.

It is generally conceded in this country and in England that workmen, when



free from contract obligations, may not only themselves, singly and in combination, cease to work for any employer but may also, as a means of accomplishing a legitimate purpose, use all lawful and peaceful means to induce others to quit or refuse employment. The law, having granted workmen the right to strike to secure better conditions from their employers, grants them also the use of those means and agencies, not inconsistent with the rights of others, that are necessary to make the strike effective.

This embraces the right to support their contest by argument, persuasion and such favors and accommodation as they have within their control. The law will not deprive endeavor and energy of their just reward when exercised for a legitimate purpose and in a legitimate manner. So, in a contest between capital and labor on the one hand to secure higher wages, and on the other to resist it, argument and persuasion to win support and co-operation from others are proper to either side, provided they are of a character to leave the persons solicited feeling at liberty to comply or not, as they please.

#### TRADE-UNIONS TO RUN A BANK.

If present expectations are realized Covington, Ky., will on September 1 have the first trades union bank in the State of Kentucky, and the third in the entire country, there being one in Chicago and one in Memphis.

It will be known as the Trades Union Bank, and will, in addition to being backed by the union labor army, also have the backing of some of the best-known bank organizers of Kentucky, in addition to a connection with one of the big banks in Cincinnati.

The prospects of the new concern are perhaps stronger than any of the kind started in some time, one of the main purposes being to give the union workmen a bank which will in a measure be their own. There are in Kenton and Campbell counties 51 unions, which have an average sum total of \$20,000 in their treasuries the year round. This money will be deposited in the new bank. In addition there are 7,000 union laborers, who will probably start savings accounts in the new bank, giving it the largest clientele of any in the State.

#### WIDELY DISTRIBUTED.

The bank stock itself has been very

judiciously distributed. The capital is \$40,000, divided into shares of a par value of \$100 each, and there are 218 individual holders of it. The Trades and Labor Assembly subscribed for \$4,000 worth of the stock, and this will be divided out among the various unions applying for it, so they can hold it as an interest-bearing investment.

The bank will not only make a specialty of small savings accounts, on which 3 per cent. interest will be paid, but it will also pay 3 per cent. on the average deposit maintained in the bank the year round by business firms, a new feature in Covington banking.

It is not improbable that it will be made the depository for at least part of the funds of many of the unions in the cities of Bluegrass and Eastern Kentucky. Recently a committee from the Lexington labor unions came to Covington to make inquiries regarding the new bank and left the impression that both Frankfort and Lexington would shortly send money here.

The new officers of the concern are E. J. Green, president; John G. Weaver, vice-president; J. H. Brown, of Owenton, cashier.

The directors are J. H. Brown, F. H. Brown, C. H. Sidener, John G. Weaver, S. P. Havlin, Chas. G. Mason, E. J. Green, A. G. Questa, John R. Bullock, Chas. F. McDermott and Emmett Orr.

#### GOOD MEAT.

*Labor Leader Announces that Union Slaughter Houses Are Sanitary.*

"Be sure that your meat comes from a union slaughtering house and you will be sure it comes from healthy cattle," was the advice given the Central Labor Council by President Hoffman, of the Butcher Workmen's Union No. 232.

"A union butcher will not kill any cattle that are unhealthy," he said. "The laws of the union make this rule imperative, and if the Government Inspector should pass diseased cattle, a union butcher would refuse to do the killing. Butchers are good judges of cattle and act on their own judgment, independent of the action of the Government Inspectors."

Hoffman stated that six of the largest slaughter houses in Cincinnati employ only union men.—*Cincinnati Post*.

## Reports of District Councils

The fifteenth regular meeting of District Council No. 1 was held on Thursday, August 2, with Bro. Krenrich presiding, all locals being represented by their delegates with the exception of Locals 20 and 87. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and the following reports were made by the local delegates. Local 12, progress, conditions fair; Local 296, conditions good; Local 282, conditions fair; Local 319, progress, fair. The picnic committee made its report as progress, and announced Local 12 the winner of the baseball trophy, and J. J. Cullen the winner of the fat man's race, after which the organizer made his report, which was well received, and all bills were ordered paid, after which the delegates spoke on the welfare of the body. The meeting was adjourned by order of the President.

Total expenditures.....\$144 25

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 5.

Meeting of District Council No. 5 called to order, President Stokes in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Communication from Local 113 read announcing their withdrawal from district council.

Also communications from President Grout and General Secretary Atherton in this case, which is a violation of the international laws.

Motion made and seconded that the council disapprove of the action taken by Local 113 in withdrawing and that we protest to the international against granting any dispensation to any local, and that Local 113 be notified that we have received advice from the international president that they had no right to withdraw and we expect them to pay their per capita tax as heretofore as per the constitution, Art. XXVII, section 1.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer read.

Motion made and seconded that report of Secretary-Treasurer be received and a committee appointed to audit books.

Committee appointed: Louis Smeader, M. H. O'Brien and J. Hefferman.

Motion made and seconded to adjourn until 2 p. m.

Reconvened at 2 p. m., all delegates present.

Report of auditing committee read that the Secretary-Treasurer's books are in good shape.

Motion made and seconded that report of auditing committee be adopted as read.

Secretary-Treasurer reports gains in membership since Jan. 15 to date:

Local	15.....	64	members
Local	17.....	21	“
Local	42.....	68	“
Local	57.....	1	“
Local	79.....	2	“
Local	113.....	31	“
Local	125.....	4	“

Total .....191 “  
together with a number of applications  
pending in many of the locals.



The membership up to date from the latest reports of locals shows that there are 474 members in the district as follows:

Local 15.....	90	members
Local 17.....	45	"
Local 29.....	28	"
Local 41.....	13	"
Local 42.....	83	"
Local 57.....	28	"
Local 79.....	43	"
Local 113.....	102	"
Local 125.....	27	"
Local 246.....	15	"
Local 156.....	33	"
<hr/>		
Total .....	507	

Motion made and seconded that the organizer be sent to Binghamton as soon as possible. Carried.

J. Hefferman volunteered to stop at No. 29, Albany, to see if he can get them to pay up.

Delegate Smeader of Local 15 reports business good and the outlook for a good strong local wage increase.

Delegate O'Brien of Local 57 reports business good and requests that the organizer be sent to Binghamton as soon as possible, as he thought a local could be started there.

Delegate Lyons of Local 17 reports business good and requests the service of the organizer in the near future.

Delegate Hefferman of Local No. 79 reports business good and that they could use a couple of buffers there; also that wages have been increased in the past two months.

Motion made and seconded that secretary be instructed to get necessary supplies for his office.

Motion made and seconded that the next meeting be held Sunday, November 11, 1906, at the Trades and Labor Hall, 322 Carroll street, Elmira, N. Y.

Motion made and seconded that we adjourn.

JOHN LYONS,

Secretary-Treasurer District No. 5.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 12.....	\$ 97 52
International, July 14.....	18 95
Local 57, July 17.....	4 65
Local 113, July 18.....	15 30
Local 17, August 4.....	8 75
Local 79, August 8.....	6 45

Local 57. August 8.....	3 75
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Total receipts for month.....	\$155 37
Total expenses for month....	93 84

\$ 61 53

Paid at meeting August 12, Local 15.....	57 65
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\$119 18

EXPENSES.

ORGANIZER.

May 12 to June 12.....	\$98 64
June 12 to July 12.....	94 39
July 12 to Aug. 12.....	86 62
<hr/>	
	\$279 65

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

May 12 to June 12.....	\$ 3 00
June 12 to July 12.....	1 00
July 12 to Aug. 12.....	7 22
<hr/>	
	11 22

Total expenses.....\$290 87  
The organizer was out of district during month for eight days.

MONTHLY RECEIPTS.

May 12 to June 12.....	\$ 97 45
June 12 to July 12.....	112 25
July 12 to Aug. 12.....	57 85
Balance on hand May 12.....	84 85
<hr/>	
	\$352 40

Total receipts for 3 months....	\$352 40
Total expenses for 3 months..	290 87

\$ 61 53

Paid at meeting August 12, Local 15.....	57 65
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\$119 18

JOHN LYONS,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 3.

Trades Council Hall,  
Wallingford, Conn.,  
July 29, 1906.

The regular meeting of District Council No. 3 was held on the above date. In the absence of President J. Connolly Vice President John J. Murphy presided. The following delegates were seated: E. P. Coyle, Local 8; A. Rosenthal, Local 52; John J. Murphy, Local 181; James Merrick, Local 308; Thomas Larkins, Local 73; Michael Cotter, Local 126; John Baldwin, Local 37. Minutes of the previous meeting read and accepted. Report of delegates. Each

delegate present reported on his local, some favorable and more unfavorable. The following bills were ordered paid: To District Organizer Joseph L. Merchant, for car fare for July, \$5.10; Vice President John J. Murphy, for car fare from Unionville to Wallingford and return, \$1.30; to A. J. Rosenthal car fare from Thompsonville to Wallingford and return, \$1.40.

New Business Organizer Joseph L. Merchant presented the following resolution: Art. X, section 4, of the constitution shall be amended to read, The international organization shall receive \$1 for each member initiated; \$2 for each reinstated member in any local union; also a per capita tax of 10 cents for each male or female member in good standing, which shall be used to meet the expenses of the international affairs. Art. X, section 5, to be omitted and the following to be substituted: On the first regular pay day of each month, 25 per cent of the average day's pay shall be paid by each male or female member to the chairman of the room committee employed in his or her department, same to be paid to the financial secretary of local having jurisdiction, who shall forward total sum to the international secretary within five days and shall be divided as follows: 60 per cent, defense fund; 30 per cent, death fund, and 10 per cent to the district council fund.

Art. X, section 6, amended to read: The initiation fee for all locals shall be not less than \$3.

Art. X, section 7, amended to read: All moneys due the international from any local shall be forwarded within a period of five days after the collection of same.

Art. X, section 9: Word 5 to be substituted for 10 on second line, and word "collected" in place of "due" on third line.

Art. X, section 10, to be amended to read: Any member failing to pay either per capita tax or 25 per cent assessment for a period of two months shall be entitled to no benefits.

Art. X, section 12, to be amended as follows: Members failing to pay as per Art. X for a period of three months suspend themselves from the local and the international union without action of either local or international.

After considerable discussion it was

voted that the resolution be accepted and sanctioned by the District Council No. 3.

It was voted that the secretary of the district council be instructed to send a protest to International Secretary Atherton against the taking off of the boycott on the Stanley Rule and Level Co. of New Britain. Organizer J. Merchant was instructed to procure a ritual on the order of business.

Voted we hold our next meeting in New Britain Sunday, August 26, 1906, at 2:30 p. m.

As there was no more business, the meeting adjourned. E. P. COYLE,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Address: 320 Cook avenue, Meriden, Conn.

#### DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 8.

Newark, O., July 29, 1906.

Proceedings of the district council convention held in Newark, O., July 29, 1906:

Meeting called to order by President Foster at 10 a. m.

Roll call of officers found all officers present except Vice President Denee and Anthony Walsh, a member of the ex-board.

Credentials of Delegates Bowman, Weaver, Deihl, Foster, Hill, Lenehan, Nigh, Young and Kane were read and delegates seated.

Minutes of last convention read and approved as read.

Motioned and seconded that the report of the auditing committee be accepted and filed; carried.

Motioned and seconded that the report of the secretary treasurer be accepted and filed; carried.

Motioned and seconded that the report of organizer be accepted as read and filed; carried.

Report of Delegate Bowman reported Local No. 4 increasing in membership; also reported the shops all filled up; made no request for the organizer.

Local No. 5—Delegate Kane reported very poor attendance in his local and the old members getting behind in their dues and not attending the meetings regularly; also reported business good in Dayton.

Local No. 43—Delegate Lenehan reported Hamilton busy and requested the delegates to send men out of work through Hamilton; also made request



for the \$25 loaned district council at the Piqua convention.

Local No. 48—Delegate Deihl reported Middletown getting along fine and said they would not have much of a shut-down this season and stated they would have more work next season, as the firm was going to do all their cheap work in their own shop or try it at least.

Local No. 68—Delegate Young reported Cincinnati getting along pretty well, and that they intend putting a business agent in the field, and asked the delegates not to take the organizer away from them for a couple of weeks at least.

Local No. 102—Delegate Nigh reported Springfield in very bad shape and work slack and reported the members of his local not doing the work that they are expected to do, and reported that one shop would sign an agreement if it was only presented to them and requested the services of the organizer.

Local No. 124—Delegate Weaver reported Columbus in better shape than for some time, but that it was in a very bad shape, and made request for the organizer for five or six weeks at the very least; reported enough men in Columbus to make three good locals of the different crafts.

Local No. 166—Delegate Hill reported Newark rather slow at present and made request for the organizer at their meetings once a month if possible.

Local No. 171—Delegate Foster reported Indianapolis in fair shape; two stove shops signed up with agreements, and made request for the organizer not less than five or six weeks, as there was going to be some new work there, and thought it advisable to get the men all in the local if possible.

Motioned and seconded that an order be drawn on the treasurer in favor of Local 43 for the \$25 loan that was made at the Piqua convention; carried.

Motioned and seconded that the district council send a vote of thanks to Local 43 for the loan of the money for eighteen months without interest; carried.

Motioned and seconded that the bill of \$14.80 be allowed secretary treasurer for his railroad fare to and from the convention and hotel bills while there; carried.

Motioned and seconded that the sec-

retary treasurer submit the amendments to the district council by-laws to a referendum vote; carried.

Motioned and seconded that when the referendum vote is returned that the secretary treasurer typewrite a copy for each local in the district and send them to the locals with instructions to take care of same till the next convention; carried.

Motioned and seconded that the organizer put in two more weeks in Cincinnati; carried.

Motioned and seconded that after the organizer puts in two weeks in Cincinnati that he goes to Indianapolis and put in four weeks between Indianapolis, Kokomo and Marion; carried.

Motioned and seconded that after his four weeks in Indianapolis, Kokomo and Marion is up he go to Columbus and Springfield and put in the remaining six weeks of his time before the Executive Board meeting; carried.

Motioned and seconded that while the organizer is in Columbus and Springfield he visit Newark at least once a month on the night of their meeting; carried.

Motioned and seconded that the district council draw up and present to the international a resolution asking them to give District Council No. 8 the northern part of Ohio with the exception of Cleveland; motion lost.

Motioned and seconded that the organizer's salary be increased to \$25 per week; carried; vote, 6 for and 2 against it, President Foster not voting.

Nomination and election of officers. For president, George Foster. No other nomination being made, Bro. Foster was elected by acclamation.

Vice President, William Weaver. No other nominations being made, Bro. Weaver was elected by acclamation.

Secretary Treasurer, G. Lucas; No other nomination being made, Bro. Lucas was elected by acclamation.

Ex-Board, Jos. Bowman, Geo. P. Deihl, Geo. Young, J. Lenehan, J. F. Hill. Deihl, Bowman and Hill receiving the largest number of votes, was duly elected members of the District Ex-Board.

Hamilton, Springfield and Middletown were cities nominated for the next convention, and Hamilton receiving the largest number of votes on first ballot,

was selected as the city for the next convention.

Middletown was the only city nominated for the next Ex. board meeting and was therefore the city selected for the next Ex. board meeting.

There being no further business, the convention adjourned with the following: Receipts, Local No. 48, \$2.20; expenses, \$39.80.

Receipts—	
Local 4—P. C. T.....	\$ 9 80
Local 5—P. C. T. and initiation .....	20 40
Local 43—P. C. T. and initiation .....	17 40
Local 68—P. C. T. and initiation .....	23 40
Local 102—P. C. T.....	4 00
Local 124—P. C. T.....	5 40
Local 166—P. C. T.....	8 60
From International Secretary-Treasurer Atherton.....	23 90
Total .....	\$112 90
Organizer's Expenses—	
July 1 to July 8.....	\$ 22 84
July 8 to July 15.....	23 60
July 15 to July 22.....	23 38
July 22 to July 29.....	23 50
Local 43 for loan without interest	25 00
Total .....	\$118 32
Secretary-Treasurer's salary.....	8 00
Printing, stationery, postage, etc.	1 71
Secretary - Treasurer's railroad fare and expenses to convention .....	14 80
Total expenses.....	\$142 83
Receipts .....	\$112 90
Balance in treasury.....	112 05
Total .....	\$224 95
Expenses .....	142 83
Balance in treasury.....	\$ 82 12
G. LUCAS,	
Secretary-Treasurer.	

The total number of children at work in Missouri in 1900, according to the United States census, was 61,649. Of these 52,821 were boys between the ages of 10 and 15 years. This was 25.2 per cent more male children at work than any other North Central State showed—larger in absolute numbers and much larger in per cent.

## AN ECHO FROM THE PICNIC OF DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 1.

(Special Correspondence.)

When we contest for gavels or medals—

If you want advice—then just listen to me:

Local 12 always captures the honors,

While Local 282 just gets "23."

Well, well, the picnic is over and every one has had an evening's pleasure. Of course some enjoyed the afternoon also, especially Local 12 and their friends, but somehow Local 282 didn't seem very happy in the afternoon, but it wore away as the evening came on, and every one entered into the spirit of the affair with a vim that one almost forgot that it was raining in torrents outside. The baseball contest between Locals 12 and 282 was a splendid game, better than either local had anticipated, and Local 12 won by a score of 10 to 4, the game lasting two hours. By winning this game Local 12 becomes champions of this district, as well as receiving a handsome silver-mounted gavel, presented by Bros. Jas. J. Cullen and J. J. Flynn. Next came a fat man's race, and although there were eight entries only three were ready at the start, five being scratched before the contest, either through fear or something else, so that Bro. Helthaler went in as an added starter, and going to the post a 3 to 5 favorite, was beaten out by Jas. J. Cullen by two inches. At the start Bro. Cullen swerved to the left and got the outer rail and held a safe lead until the finish, with Bro. Hellthaler a close second, Fred May third. Fred Reinhardt also ran. Through Bro. Cullen's beautiful demonstration of his athletic ability he received a handsome gold medal and was carried around the grounds on the shoulders of his admirers. Bro. Malone amused himself by giving out fans that were furnished for the occasion, but they should have been umbrellas, as these would have been more appropriate. Bro. J. J. Flynn made the best of the day and turned off the trick of an Irishman eating a Dutch dinner, which consisted of Sweitzer cheese, sweet butter, pot cheese and swartzbrod, getting away with the same mess, at the same time were Bro. Brown and wife, Bros. Ford, Krenrich, Hellthaler, and a host of others. President



Kelly of Local 12 passed the evening in a novel way, going around telling the different people just how Local 12 happened to do it in winning the gavel, and he had to let out the buckle straps on his vest and loosen his suspenders in order to counteract the sudden expansion of his chest, but of course we can't blame him, as Local 282 will have to go and get a reputation now before Local 12 can again consider them. Bro. Cullen also had a sudden expansion of chest, but he could not loosen his suspenders, as there are none made that large, so he had to suffer the strain. Bro. McCaffrey of Local 12 and Billy the Bluff were seen doing fancy curves on the floor while there was no dancing going on, and to all appearances they were having a hot old time. Bro. Reinhardt wore a smile from ear to ear, and he certainly gave proof that a man can enjoy himself despite weather conditions or anything else. He is a good illustration of the old saying: Laugh and the world laughs with you; weep and you weep alone. Bros. Kuhl and Somers were busy telling how they could have won the fat man's race if they would have run, only they did not want to. Bro. Krenrich, the manager of Local 282's baseball club, walked around as though he had lost his mother-in-law, and was never known to smile until a vision of loveliness entered the gate in the form of a lady friend, and the transformation was complete. He forgot all his past troubles. Bro. D. F. Flynn put one in mind of a collector of quarter-inch slot gas meters, with his pockets jingling with quarters, and it was the first time he was known to complain about carrying money. Of course, he had a reason: the weight of the currency pulled all the creases out of his coat, and made the pockets look bulged out, to say nothing of the weight. As to the female end of the affair, well there was Mrs. Al. Weber leading the march with Bro. J. J. Cullen chief clerk of the sheriff's office; Mrs. H. Brandt next with Bro. Geo. Schloerb, and Bro. Hellthaler and lady following. The girls from Sternan's were there in full bloom, as were the girls from Whiting's and various other shops. The affair was a decided success, but not so much as it should be, which was entirely due to the weather. The council extends to all

those who attended their heartfelt thanks, and trust that at our future affairs we will be honored by the presence of all those who attended this affair, we promising to do our utmost to make our affair an enjoyable feature for all.

### WORKING IN HARMONY.

August 16, 1906.

*From Vice President Hellthaler of District No. 1 to the Members of Our International Union, Greeting:*

BROTHERS—At the conference held at Cincinnati on Aug. 6, 7, 8 and 9 by your international executive board there was one thing remarkable, and that one thing was, HARMONY. In the past it has always been our greatest drawback to have the board divided, wherein the East was for the East and the West for the West, irrespective of the result to our international union as a whole, but this condition has been entirely eliminated from the present one, and that being accomplished, nothing but good results can come from it, and why should it not be so? Is not the brother working at your craft in the East equally of as much importance as your brother in the West, and vice versa, your international executive board thinks so, and why not you? It should be the aim of every individual member of our organization to follow in the footsteps of the executive board, and try to bring about that feeling of unity and harmony which we must instill into our organization if we are to accomplish our ultimate aims and objects. We, like all other organizations, have had our obstacles to overcome, some of them very serious ones, and having overcome them let us now profit by the lesson and place our organization in the foremost ranks of the trade union movement, where it belongs. We at the present time are in a position to advance the interests of all our members, providing the members are willing to lend us their assistance. As in this movement, co-operation is the most essential feature if our efforts are to be crowned with success. It is our aim to get a shorter work day for our members, and it should be the aim of the members to help us get it for them. We want to elevate the wage scale and can do so only by the assistance of the general membership. Your sanitary conditions are bad in the factories.



They could not be much worse, and we propose to change that condition, but we require your assistance, and when I say your assistance I mean You. Your international officers hold themselves in readiness to deliver an address on any subject for the good and welfare of our organization at any time and as often as desired, but it is up to you to arrange for the meeting. We have at different times differences of opinion on various matters, and it is well for us that we have, as that is our best educator, but having thrashed out our differences let us shake hands as union men and admit our mistakes and not harbor ill will against one another to the detriment of our international union as a whole. Our foremost thought on all subjects should be, How will this affect our international organization? If it is no good for our international as a whole, it is no good for you or your local. It does not necessarily imply that a man creating a furore and turmoil by trying to pick flaws and technicalities in every action that may be taken by conscientious men is a smart man, as he is not. He is merely a disturber. The wise man is the one who will create a good feeling among his fellowmen and accept the dictation of those whom they elect to represent them as the best interest of all concerned, and will only object when forced to do so by unavoidable circumstances. So my advice would be, Let us get the same harmony among our members that we have on the board and everything will be O. K.

ANDREW HELLTHALER,  
Vice President District No. 1.

#### **ALL MEMBERS TAKE NOTICE.**

Indianapolis, Ind., July 5, 1906.

*To the Officers and Members of the  
J. B. I. U. of A.—Greeting:*

Information has reached this office that the August Kern Barber Supply Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has been placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor, upon application of the Machinists' International Union, and upon investigation I find that said firm is not only unfair with that organization, but also with the Woodworkers' International Union, the Metal Polishers' International Union and the Upholsterers' International Union, and all four or-

ganizations have asked the moral support of our Union, and it is the duty of each and every member to give to said Unions their hearty support. This we owe as trades unionists, and as the giving of moral support does not affect any member in any way, I sincerely hope that no stone will be left unturned to compel said firm to settle their differences with those organizations.

The August Kern Company makes barber supplies and lives entirely on the patronage of the barber trade; therefore, if it desire to live off of the profits of its business with our craft, let it at least be fair to us. The concern of these trades is the concern of ours.

They are not asking for financial help—only ask us to do our duty as trades unionists; and I hope no member will be found wanting. I assure you that if same is complied with they can not very long ignore the rights of trades unions. I am informed that said firm was about to settle its difficulty on satisfactory terms when it received financial assistance from the Employers' Association, which enabled it to continue business with a hope of wearing out our trades unions.

We have the absolute right to patronize firms that are fair to us and recognize the rights of trades unions, and there are many firms of that kind, so let us spend our money with those who recognize us and our trades.

I would recommend that each local union pass resolutions denouncing the stand of said firm against organized labor and inform it that we shall refuse to deal with it until it is placed on the fair list of those organizations.

A copy of such resolution should be sent to that firm under seal of your local. All the influence of our members should be used with our employers and their friends to have them patronize firms that recognize the rights of labor organizations. If you do your full duty they must be fair or they will be unable to exist. Do not stop fighting after a month, but keep it up until you are officially notified from this office that said firm has made settlement satisfactory to those organizations, and communications from those organizations should be given careful consideration by your local union. Kindly inform me of any action taken by your local union.

Hoping that the united strength and



the hearty co-operation of all members and friends will be used in behalf of those organizations that are struggling for justice for their members.

Secretaries are requested to read this letter at two regular meetings, so that all members may take note of it.

Yours fraternally,

JACOB FISCHER,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

### LIST OF QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

#### QUESTION NO. 66.

Submitted by Vice-President Lever, in reference to the grievance between Local No. 292, of Southbridge, Mass., and the I. P. Hyde Mfg. Co., in which he was successful in signing up agreement of that firm, whereby he recommends that the same be ratified, and the firm be taken off our unfair list, and that they be furnished with a large and small steel label, rubber stamp label, and paper labels, meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 67.

Submitted by President Grout, whereby he recommends that all Locals advancing money as a guarantee for bail for Bros. Kerlin and Collins, that the International Executive Board go on record to protect these Locals against any loss in case it becomes necessary, meets with the majority approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 68.

Submitted by Vice-President Lever, regarding the grievance at the Ardmore Auto Car Co., of Ardmore, Pa., whereby 500 non-union men went on strike for 55 hours work with 60 hours pay without consulting our members, of which there are eight who belong to Local No. 90, of Philadelphia, Pa., whereby he recommends that our men remain at work until such time as the other Union organizations decide to take a hand in the fight, at which time a Vice President be detailed to meet with them, and whatever action they decide on, meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 69.

Submitted by President Grout, whereby he recommends that the Executive Board meet in Cincinnati, August 6th, 1906, at 9 a. m., meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 70.

Submitted by President Grout, regarding the special conference held between our representatives, and the Stove Founders National Defense Association on May 17th, over the grievance of the Buck Stove Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and whereby he recommends calling a general conference of our organization and the S. F. N. D. A.; meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 71.

Submitted by Vice-President Leary, regarding the grievance at the Unger Silver Co., whereby he recommends the discontinuation of piecework in that factory, and he agrees to pay for a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. Brother Leary recommends that the matter be taken up according to the International laws, and that everything in our power be done to abolish piecework in that shop, meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 72.

Submitted by Vice-President Hellthaler, Leary and Merchant, pertaining to the agreement submitted by the Berner-Winterbauer Co., whereby they agree to sign an agreement paying our regular scale of wages, and that all outstanding fines against any of the men be obliterated and that the Local be instructed to open their charter for a period of thirty days, at the reduced rate of \$5.00 initiation fee; has met with the unanimous approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 73.

Submitted by Vice-President Acheson, regarding the demands of Local 320, of Montreal, Canada, and the Robert Mitchell Mfg. Co., whereby he recommends that if the above firm does not pay the rate of wages demanded, or accept a reasonable compromise, that the men be authorized to strike, and that they be given moral and financial sup-

port; has met with the unanimous approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 74.

Submitted by Vice-President Manion, regarding grievance of Local No. 202. of New Castle, Pa., whereby they demand a nine-hour work day under the present wages of \$3.50 per day. He recommends that the matter lay in abeyance for 30 days, and to give both sides time to gather statistics; meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 75.

Submitted by Vice-President Foster, regarding the grievance existing at the Home Stove Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and the members of Local 171, who have been working under an agreement for the last year. They refused to sign a new agreement, which called for 25 cents per hour, day work for buffers; whereby he recommends that Local 171 be given authority to call the men out, and they be given moral and financial support; meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 76.

Submitted by Vice-President Foster, regarding the Wm. Powell Brass Co. Cincinnati, where our men are on a strike, sending their work to other union job shops to be finished; whereby he recommends that our men be authorized to refuse to do this work; meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 77.

Submitted by Vice-President Lynch regarding the conference held with the Sixth Vice-President, Dan. J. Keefe, of the A. F. of L., and himself, with the Ideal Mfg. Co., whereby they endeavored to settle the grievance, but failed to do so. Vice-President Keefe recommends that the Ideal Mfg. Co. be placed on the A. F. of L. unfair list, and Bro. Lynch recommends that we favor Bro. Keefe's action; meets with the unanimous approval of the Board.

#### QUESTION NO. 78.

Submitted by Vice-President Hellthaler, regarding the grievance between Local No. 44 of Newark, N. J., and the Phoenix Lock Co., whereby a demand was made for 30 cents per hour, day work, and the price of piecework to be so adjusted so that the men can make 30 cents per hour on all work; whereby he recommends that in case of the firm's refusal to grant the demand, that he be

authorized to take the men out on a strike. has met with the unanimous approval of the Board.

### CHICOPEE FALLS.

*Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:*

In compliance with your request I will endeavor to give you a brief statement of the injunction hearing. The case was tried before a master and as in all cases of this kind it proved to be a very tedious matter. Our attorneys admitted the fact that we maintained pickets and as the Supreme Court of this State has declared that to be illegal, we have no doubt but what it will be made permanent, as to that part. As yet the master has not reported his findings in the case. Now as to the evidence produced, the poor deluded scabs went on the stand and swore that the Polishers called them vile names and used ugly, threatening looks, followed them to their boarding places and made it very unpleasant for them and so forth, and that they were snow-balled and a few of them were in fear of their life. The firm introduced affidavits to the effect that their buyers had received and unpacked (53) fifty-three cases of goods with stickers on them. If they said they were on the inside, they would have told the truth. they also had our JOURNALS of April and May and placed them in as evidence, we believe for the purpose of bringing charges of contempt of court against some of the brothers, but they failed, and the boasts of the Deserter Flavin that they would have Gilmartin behind the bars instead of him, was not made good, and we now await the verdict.

As to the affairs in the factories, if we are rightly informed, and we believe we are, for our underground wires have not failed us as yet, the firm now realizes that it is a very costly matter upholding deserters. The firm of Lawyers in Boston, Coakley, Dennsmore and Coakley, by name, have sent in a bill of (\$1,000) one thousand dollars for services in securing release of their pet traitor who is now proving to their satisfaction that he is a four-flusher for fair, as he cannot produce the goods on the bayonet job, he having gotten out only about 1,000 of them and many of them are spoiled; as they get only 20 cents apiece for them, and it is costing them over \$1 apiece to turn them out.



The firm does not need any other evidence, we believe, to show them that it was the men and not the deserter that were producing results for them in their polishing departments in the past, and we are informed that they are about to lose the contract, let us hope not until they are firmly convinced that their pet traitor is the cause of their troubles, as we fully believe he is, although he endeavors to make some of the brothers believe it is all the fault of the band master superintendent. The brothers, throughout the West can win this fight for us if they will only push the matter in a good, energetic manner and we sincerely hope they will. Now, brothers, this fight can and must be won, so keep the good work up for persistence in this case will prove a virtue. With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally,

SCRIBE.

#### LIST OF FIRMS WHO HANDLE THE STEVENS GUNS, RIFLES AND AUTOMOBILES.

Pacific Hdw. & Steel Co., San Francisco.

The Geo. Worthington Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

E. L. Wilson Hdw. Co., Beaumont, Texas.

Lincoln Hdw. Co., Lincoln, Neb.

Baker & Hamilton, Sacramento, Cal.

Miller, Morse & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Columbus Sp. Goods Co., Columbus, O.

A. M. Holter Hdw. Co., Helena, Mont.

J. L. Schruilyer, Kansas City, Mo.

T. W. Sanborn, Concord, N. H.

Frank A. Ellis & Son., Denver, Colo.

Marnell, Shapleigh Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Guy H. Smith, Mt. Vernon, S. D.

Jos. A. Marks & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Honeyman Hdw. Co., Portland, Ore.

Flinn Hdw. Co., Quincy, Ill.

Knapp & Spencer Co., Sioux City, Ia.

Lunkan & Morse, New York City.

Stauffer, Eshelman & Co., New Orleans, La.

Hackett, Walther, Gales Hdw. Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.

John M. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

W. S. Brown, Pittsburg, Pa.

Frank E. Knapps, Paulding, Ohio.

Harper & McIntire Co., Ottermon, Ia.

Wyeth Hdw. & Mfg. Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

McGregor-Iver Hdw. Co., Springfield, Mo.

Salt Lake Hdw. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Holley, Mason Hdw. Co., Spokane Wash.

Hoff Bros., Reading, Pa.

Frothingham & Workman, Montreal Canada.

Fletcher Hdw. Co., Detroit, Mich.

Hibbs Hdw. Co., Portsmouth, O.

Sanderson & Son, New York City.

The C. H. Miller Hdw. Co., Huntington, Pa.

Blish, Nyet, Silliman Hdw. Co., Atchison, Kan.

J. B. Romans, Denison, Ia.

W. J. Kingsland, New York City.

R. H. Macy, New York City.

Knise Hdw. Co., Cincinnati, O.

Young Hdw. Co., Zanesville, O.

Supplee Hdw. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Larkin Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wright, Welkling Co., Omaha, Neb.

Palmer Hdw. Co., Gainesville, Ga.

H. Newell & Co., Shelbourne Falls, Mass.

Simmons, Hdw. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Melchior & Armstrong, Dessau, N. Y.

G. H. Utterback, Oakton, Ky.

Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Chicago, Ill.

E. K. Lyon & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mowsonity & Herbach, Philadelphia, Pa.

Farwell, Ozman, Kirk & Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Hall, Robertson Hdw. Co., Fargo, N. D.

Geo. J. Hill Co., Boston, Mass.

Schoverling, Daley & Gales, New York, N. Y.

J. F. Johnson, Kingston, N. Y.

The Jackson, Hughes Co., Brownrood, Texas.

Marshall, Wells Hdw. Co., Duluth, Minn.

Marshall, Wells Hdw. Co. Portland, Ore.

Kelly, How, Thomson Co., Duluth, Minn.

W. R. Grace & Co., New York City.

Elmira Arms Co., Elmira, N. Y.

Standart Bros., Detroit, Mich.

Butler Bros., Chicago, Ill.

Butler Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Butler Bros, Jersey City, N. J.

C. Drusbachs Sons, Lewisburg, Pa.  
 Light Mfg. Co., Pottstown, Pa.  
 Tufts, Lyon Arms Co., Los Angeles,  
 Cal.  
 E. K. Tryon, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 J. A. Johnston, Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Nash Hdw. Co., Fort Worth, Texas.  
 Herman Fischer, San Marcos, Texas.  
 N. Y. Sptg. Goods Co., N. Y. City.  
 Wood-Vallance Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.  
 Gray, Dudley Hdw. Co., Nashville,  
 Tenn.  
 F. A. Wright, Carson City, Mich.  
 Wm. Read & Sons, Boston, Mass.  
 Wm. H. Hoegee Co., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Belknap Hdw. & Mfg. Co., Louisville  
 Ky.

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### STRIKE SETTLED AND WON.

Millions of dollars in Chicago street and sidewalk contracts, that were tied up by the cement workers' strike are being rushed to completion, the contractors having conceded the demands of the union.

A flat increase of 5 cents an hour will be received by 1,400 men, bringing the scale up to a minimum of 35 cents an hour.

Fifteen hundred other strikers, who quit in sympathy with the cement men, will return after the loss of six days' wages. No benefits accrue to the sympathetic strikers in the settlement.

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Forty-one out of the 43 states that had legislative sessions in 1905 enacted provisions affecting employers and employes, or what may be considered as labor laws. The drift has been to improve the condition of the American workingmen.

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Industrial workers of the world are to hold their annual convention at Chicago, Ill., beginning September 17.

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According to the general secretary of the Transvaal Miners' association miners' wages have been steadily reduced since the coming in of the Chinese contract laborers.

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The earliest mention of a strike fund occurred in the strike of the Parisian stocking weavers, in 1724, when a crown

a day was subscribed for every striker, and all blacklegs were boycotted.

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The Swiss Federal council has decided to summon again at Berne for the month of September all the states that were formerly represented at the international labor conference. The subject will be the formulation of a common law forbidding female night labor in all kinds of employment.

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There is nearly \$700,000 in the Cigar-makers' international treasury, an increase of \$90,000 during the past year. During 1905 there was \$162,000 paid in death benefits, and in January of this year \$19,288.05 was expended for the same purposes.

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Chicago has opened employment bureaus for the aged and crippled.

In the four years of its existence the Chicago Milk Wagon Drivers' union has increased the wages of its members more than 25 per cent, while it has cut the hours of labor in two.

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The increase from 10 to 15 cents of the monthly per capita tax for the support of the Union Printers home, sanctioned by the International Typographical union at Colorado Springs, will increase its resources for this purpose from \$60,000 to \$90,000 per year.

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In Bombay (India) cotton mills an average worker, laboring thirteen hours a day, earns about 32 cents a day, that is in mills equipped with the best modern machinery and built in the most approved style.

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The bill to reduce the hours of labor in coal mines to eight a day by the year 1909 recently passed its second reading in the British House of Commons, on the understanding that the government will appoint a committee to inquire into the economic effects of the proposal.

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Since the strike of the grand opera chorus girls in New York several weeks ago, their union has been growing rapidly. The new union is known as No. 14, of the Actors' National Protective Union, chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Its members include Germans, French, English and Italian singers.



## DEATH BENEFITS PAID.

Local 44—Louis Hellrigel, pulmonary tuberculosis, \$100.  
 Local 87—John A. Johnson, aged 25, pulmonary tuberculosis, \$50.  
 Local 272—Edward J. McElroy, aged 21, pulmonary tuberculosis, \$100.  
 Local 98—James P. Murphy, aged 36, pulmonary tuberculosis, \$100.  
 Local 45—John Potter, aged 30, pulmonary tuberculosis, \$100.  
 Local 1—Charles Allingston, aged 36, plathisis pulsnonalis, \$100.  
 Local 90—Joseph Wagonblastt, aged 40, pneumonia, \$100.  
 Local 79—Dennis Fitzgerald, aged 55, killed by train of cars, \$100.  
 Local 3—John Hovan, aged 26, railway accident, \$100.

### RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 9, 1906.

Whereas, He that doeth all things has taken from our midst our late brother and friend,

LOUIS HELBRIGEL;

Whereas, In life the departed was a consistent and most steadfast friend and upholder of organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 44 of Newark, N. J., in regular meeting assembled, do register our profound sorrow at this great loss and extend to his bereaved wife and family our most heartfelt sympathy; and further be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting a copy sent to the family of the deceased brother, a copy forwarded to our official journal for publication, and also that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

FRED BRYDON,  
HENRY WILKINSON,  
THOS. McNALLY,  
Condolence Committee.

Sixty thousand dollars a week is the revenue the International Typographical Union has at its command to carry on the contest for the eight-hour day, and in several of the large cities the unions have defrayed the entire cost of the contest without drawing on the International for a penny.

The Erie Railroad Company announces that hereafter all shops will be on a 50-hour-a-week working basis instead of 60, the standard week's

### RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Philadelphia, Pa. Aug. 13, 1906.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed brother,

WM. ECKHARDT,

Be it therefore resolved, That we, members of Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union, Local No. 90, of Philadelphia, Pa., do hereby tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and trust that the Divine Providence will, in His compassion, soften the bitter grief caused by their affliction; and

Be it further resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy to be sent to the bereaved family, and also that they be published in the JOURNAL, and our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Respectfully submitted,

J. MAHAFFEY,  
J. M'GONIGAL,  
G. H. KERLIN,  
Committee.

work. The 50 hours will be made up of nine hours a day, except Saturday, when work will cease at noon. The change effects about 2,300 employes.

The proposed Montreal, Canada, Labor Temple, which it is estimated will cost in the neighborhood of \$700,000, will be made the headquarters of the newly organized Canadian Labor Party. Every city in Canada will place labor candidates in the field at the next general and provincial elections.

**DISTRICT COUNCILS.****No. 1—New York and Vicinity.**

T. Malone, President Pro Tem., Local 12, 38 Windsor Place, Brooklyn.  
 D. J. Flynn, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 12, 256 Twelfth street, Brooklyn.  
 John T. Krenrick, Recording Secretary, Local 282, 79 Washington Place, New York, N. Y.  
 Fred Schluter, Guardian, Local 20, 425 Ninth avenue, New York, N. Y.  
 A. Hellthaler, Organizer and Business Agent, 25 Third avenue, New York.

**No. 2—Eastern Part State of New Jersey.**

Frank Freeman, President, Local 44, Newark, N. J.  
 H. J. Endlich, Vice-President, Local 193, Jersey City, N. J.  
 Wm. Symons, Recording Secretary, Local 189, Newark, N. J.  
 Michael McCann, Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Local 189, Newark, N. J.  
 George Leary, Organizer, 301 Plane st., Newark, N. J.

**No. 3—Connecticut and Rhode Island**

John Connelly, President, Local 69, Norwich, Conn.  
 John Murphy, Vice-President, Local 126, New Britain, Conn.  
 E. P. Coyle, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 8, Meriden, Conn.  
 Jos. L. Merchant, Organizer, 129 S. Chery street, Wallingford, Conn.

**No. 4—Massachusetts.**

M. H. Dillon, President, Local 151.  
 K. Haefeli, Vice-President, Local 155.  
 AUDITORS:—Wm. Burns, Local 95;  
 J. F. Currie, Local 18; Wm. McCarty, Local 176.  
 EXECUTIVE BOARD:—Wm. S. Taylor, Local 80; K. Haefeli, Local 155; J. F. White, Local 55; S. Clougherty, Local 192; J. F. Currie, Local 18; J. J. Cooney, Local 292; W. Burns, Local 95.  
 J. K. Ferris, Guardian, Local 187.  
 John A. Loynd, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 50, 48 Cypress street, Watertown, Mass.  
 Geo. W. Lever, Organizer, Local 95, 158 Heath street, Roxbury, Mass.

**No. 5—New York.**

Joseph Stokes, President, Local 113, Rochester, N. Y.  
 Chas. Pease, Vice-President, Local 156, Geneva, N. Y.

John Lyons, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 17, 181 Norsmal avenue, Buffalo.  
 Joseph Stokes, Organizer, 144 Frank street, Rochester, N. Y.

**No. 6—Cleveland and Vicinity.**

Neil McCullum, President, Local 19, 751 Superior st., Cleveland, O.  
 Jas. Smilie, Vice-President, Local 160, 698 Forest st., Cleveland, O.  
 Wm. Dettmer, Secretary, Local 252, 2276 West 41st st., Cleveland, O.  
 Jas. Cahill, Treasurer, Local 3, 2206 Lakeside ave., N. E., Cleveland, O.  
 John E. Burke, Organizer, 2358 Ontario ave., S. E., Cleveland, O.

**No. 7—Canada.**

J. Drayton, President, Local 26.  
 J. Clugston, Vice-President, Local 31.  
 EXECUTIVE BOARD:—Geo. Coffey, Local 21; J. Smith, Local 32; J. Bell, Local 261; J. Kenny, Local 320.  
 C. Welby, Secretary-Treasurer.

**No. 8—Dayton and Vicinity.**

Geo. Foster, President, Local 48, 616 Campbell ave., Middletown, O.  
 S. Denee, Vice-President, Dayton, O.  
 G. Lucas, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 171, 945 Stillwell St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 EXECUTIVE BOARD—Geo. P. Diehl, 429 Baltimore st., Middletown, O.; Jos. Bowman, 338 Young st., Piqua, O.; Wm. Weaver, 25 E. Beck st., Columbus, O.; Geo. Foster, Grant Lucas.  
 Jas. McGreevy, Organizer, Local 5.

**No. 10—Northern Illinois, Western Indiana and Northwest to the Rocky Mountains.****No. 11—Wisconsin and Minnesota.**

Henry Seiling, President, Local 6.  
 H. Heckenbach, Vice-President, Local 179, Woodstock, Ill.  
 C. B. Meyers, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 6, 122 W. Lake st., Chicago, Ill.  
 W. W. Button, Organizer.

**No. 12—St. Louis and Vicinity.**

J. L. Dixon, President, Local 13, 2127 Lynch st., St. Louis, Mo.  
 G. Bisser, Vice-President, Local 111, Quincy, Ill.  
 George F. Osiek, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 66, 1536 Blair ave., St. Louis.  
 Jos. Ganach, Local 99; F. Gillig, Local 129; A. R. Houser, Local 245; J. L. Dixon, Local 13; Benj. Rockwell, Local 138, Executive Board.  
 Ed. Leberman, Organizer, 1310 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.



# Corundum Questions

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## WHAT IS CORUNDUM?

Prof. Dana of Yale says corundum, or sapphire, is the hardest of substances, next to the diamond. Clear blue corundum crystals are sapphires; clear red ones are rubies.

## WHAT IS EMERY?

Emery is an iron ore containing about 30% of corundum. (See U. S. Report on Abrasives.) The corundum cuts; the iron rubs and burns. Pure corundum does three times as much work as emery.

## WHAT CORUNDUM IS BEST?

Crystal corundum. Crystallization always makes anything harder. The diamond is crystallized carbon. When you temper steel you make it crystallize by chilling it suddenly.

## WILL CRYSTAL CORUNDUM WEAR AWAY QUICKLY?

No. Sometimes it seems to wear away quickly. This is because it bites in more deeply than emery and pulls out of the glue. A stronger glue will hold it.

**CRAIG MINE CORUNDUM IS CRYSTAL CORUNDUM.**

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**...The Canada Corundum Co...**

LIMITED,

**TORONTO, CANADA.**



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¶ Your dealer should have them in stock, if he hasn't send me the price, \$2.50, with your size and I'll send you a pair paying express charges. ¶ Your money back if not satisfied.

**Adam Brandau, 87 Sherman St. Detroit, Mich.**



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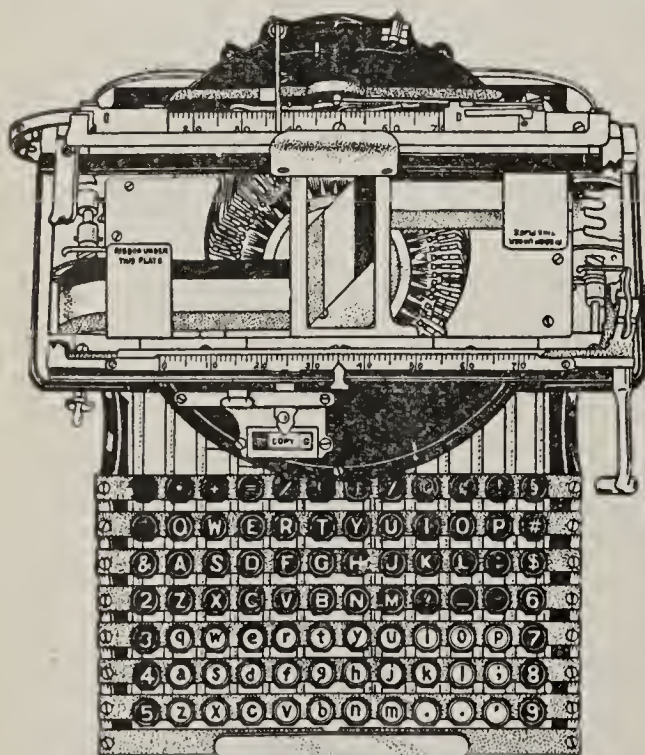
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General Secretary-Treasurer and Neave Building,	Editor....CHAS. R. ATHERTON Cincinnati, O.

## LOCAL UNIONS.

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| <p>29. Albany, N. Y. (P. B. &amp; P.) Meets at Engineer's Hall, at 41 Hudson Ave., 1st and 3rd Fridays.</p> <p>47. Amesbury, Mass. (Mixed Local.) Meets at Damon Hall, Elm St., 1st and 3rd Friday.</p> <p>246. Albany, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets at 41 Hudson Ave., 2nd Tuesday in month.</p> <p>177. Allegheny, Pa. (M. P. P. &amp; B.) Meets at Hotel Anker, East and Elenor St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.</p> <p>118. Athol, Mass. (P. B. &amp; P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 42 Exchange St., last Monday in month.</p> <p>114. Aurora, Ill. (P. B. &amp; P.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays.</p> | <p>155. Bay State, Mass. (P. &amp; B.) Meets at Vogel's Hall, Mill St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.</p> <p>138. Belleville, Ill. (P. &amp; B.) Meets cor. 1st and Race Sts., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.</p> <p>18. Boston, Mass. (Chandler Workers.) Meets at Labor Hall, 45 Elliot St., 2nd and 4th Monday.</p> <p>55. Boston, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at 45 Elliot St., 2nd and 4th Friday.</p> <p>95. Boston, Mass. (M. P. B. &amp; P.) Meets at Hollis Hall, 45 Elliot St., 1st and 3rd Monday.</p> <p>192. Boston, Mass. (B. M. and Core Makers.) Meets at 45 Elliot St., 2nd and 4th Monday.</p> |
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40. Bridgeport, Conn. (M. P.) Meets at 955 Main St., on 2nd and 4th Monday.
86. Bristol, Conn. (M. P.) Meets at Hook and Ladder House, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
12. Brooklyn, N. Y. (M. & B.) Meets at New Labor Lyceum, Myrtle and Willoughby Sts., every Friday evening.
204. Brooklyn, N. Y. (A. B. W.) Meets at Montrose Ave. and Humboldt St., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
17. Buffalo, N. Y. (M. P. P. B. & B. W.) Meets at Council Hall, Huron and Ellicott Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday.
6. Chicago, Ill. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 122 W. Lake St., every Friday.
27. Chicopee Falls, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Trade Council Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
24. Cincinnati, O. (B. M.) Meets at 1125 Vine St., on 2nd and 4th Saturday.
68. Cincinnati, O. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
3. Cleveland, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Arch Hall, 2358 Ontario Ave. S. W., every Wednesday night.
19. Cleveland, O. (B. W.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario Ave., 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
132. Cleveland, O. (B. M.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario Ave., 2nd and 4th Friday.
160. Cleveland, O. (Chandelier Workers.) Meets at Arch Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
252. Cleveland, O. (B. C.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday.
124. Columbus, O. (P. & M.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall, E. Town St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
5. Dayton, O. (M. P.) Meets at Machinists' Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
245. Decatur, Ill. (P. B. & B. W.) Meets at Engineer's Hall, cor. Water and William Sts., 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month.
1. Detroit, Mich. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Manneback's Hall, 273 Gratiot Ave., every Tuesday.
172. Detroit, Mich. (M. S.) Meets at 1166 Jefferson Ave., 1st and 3rd Monday.
41. Dunkirk, N. Y. (B. W. & M. P.) Meets at Heyl Block, 1st Monday in every month.
195. East Trenton, N. J. (B. W.)
129. Edwardsville, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Carpenter's and Joner's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
9. Elizabeth, N. J. (M. P. B. P. & B. W. Union of N. A.) Meets at 909 Elizabeth Ave., 2nd and 4th Friday.
57. Elmira, N. Y. (P. & B.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
297. Elyria, O. (P. & B.) Meets at Schuuerer's Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
22. Erie, Pa. (P. & B.) Meets at Erie Labor Temple, 4th Wednesday of month.
325. Evansville, Ind. (M. P. B. & P.)
234. Fremont, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 1st Nat. Bank, 1st and 3rd Monday.
156. Geneva, N. Y. (M. P. P. & B. U.) Meets at Painter's Hall, Seneca St., alternate Wednesdays.
7. Grand Rapids, Mich. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Labor Council Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
199. Greenfield, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 1st Tuesday.
26. Hamilton, Ont., Can. (M. P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
43. Hamilton, O. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Council Hall, 2nd and Courts Sts., every other Wednesday.
261. Hamilton, Ont., Can. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
137. Hannibal, Mo. (P.) Meets at 320 Hope St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
35. Hartford, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Labor Union Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
65. Haydenville, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at Union Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
171. Indianapolis, Ind. (P. & B.) Meets at Molder's Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.



193. Jersey City, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at Schuetzen Hall, 316 Third St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
326. Joliet, Ill. (P. B. & P.)
146. Kansas City, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at Labor Headquarters, Ninth and Central Sts., 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
317. Kenosha, Wis. (L.) Meets on Wisconsin St., 4th Tuesday.
45. Kenosha, Wis. (P. B. & M.) Trades and Labor Council, every Monday night.
250. Kenosha, Wis. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Council Hall, 1st and 2nd Thursday.
322. Kenosha, Wis. (C. C. A. L. & S.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
175. Kensington, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Shug's Hall, Front St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
323. Kokomo, Ind.
286. Lockport, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at K. P. Hall, 3rd Friday.
31. London, Ont. (B. W.) Meets at Sherwood Hall, Richmond St., 2nd Wednesday in month.
32. London, Ont. (M. P. P. & B.) Meets at Cullis's Hall, Clarence St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
42. Little Falls, N. Y. (P. B. & P.) Meets at A. O. H. Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
67. Los Angeles, Cal. (B. W.) Meets at 512 San Pedro St., 1st and 3rd Friday.
103. Lowell, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Bay State Hall, Central St., every 2nd Tuesday.
327. Lyons, Ill. (P. & B.)
60. Mansfield, O. (Pol.) Meets at Smith's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
39. Marion, Ind.
8. Meriden, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Knights of Columbus Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
324. Meriden, Conn. (S. S. F.) Meets in Mission Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
277. Menominee, Mich. (P. & B.) Meets at Michigan Ave. Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
321. Middletown, Conn.
48. Middletown, O. (Pol. and Buff.) Meets at the G. A. R. Hall, 2nd and 4th Fridays.
10. Milwaukee, Wis. (P. B. & P.) Meets at 318 State St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
116. Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. (P. & P. & C. M.) Meets at Columbia Hall, Midway, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
320. Montreal, Can. (M. P. B. P. B. W. B. & S. W.) Meets at Empire Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
182. Nashua, N. H. (M. P. & B. U.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Main St., 1st Monday of every month.
100. New Brunswick, N. J. (Mixed.) Meets cor. George and Albany Sts., 1st and 3rd Monday.
44. Newark, N. J. (Po. Buff. & Platers.) Meets at Lyceum Hall, 301 Plane St., every Tuesday.
98. Newark, N. J. (B. M.) Meets at 301 Plane St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
166. Newark, O. (P. & B.) Meets at Paterson Hall, 1st and 3rd Sunday.
189. Newark, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at 301 Plane St., Lyric Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
280. Newark, N. J. (Silver Workers.) Lyceum Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
202. New Castle, Pa. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall, every 2nd Thursday.
126. New Britain, Conn. Meets at Hanna's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
25. New Haven, Conn. (M. P. B. P. B. M. & S. W. U.) Meets at Insurance Bldg., room 24, 1st Tuesday of each month.
209. New Kensington, Pa. (P. B. & S.) Meets at Reeser's Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
34. New York, N. Y. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 326 E. 21st St., every Tuesday.
20. New York, N. Y. (B. P. W.) Meets at No. 2 Chambers St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
87. New York City. (B. W.) Meets at 393 2nd Ave., on 1st and 3rd Friday.
282. New York City. (S. S. F.) Meets at Florence Bldg., 2nd Ave. and 1st St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
296. New York City. (B. P. W.) Meets at 25 3rd Ave., room 110, 2nd and 4th Saturday.

319. New York, N. Y. (M. L. W.) Meets No. 2-4 Chambers St., on 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
139. Northampton, Mass. (Pol.) Meets at German Hall, Bay State, Mass., 2nd and 4th Friday.
169. Norwich, Conn. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Franklin St., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
84. Orange, Mass. (Pol.) Meets at A. O. U. W. Hall, 1st and 2nd Monday.
121. Paterson, N. J. (B. F.) Meets at Columbia Hall, 426 Main St., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
90. Philadelphia, Pa. (P. B. & P.) Meets at 9th and Spring Garden Sts., Friday nights.
272. Pittsburg, Pa. (B. F.) Meets at 535 Smithfield St., 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
4. Piqua, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at J. O. U. A. M. Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
111. Quincy, Ill. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
49. Rock Island, Ill. (Pol.) Meets at Industrial Hall, room 3, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
113. Rochester, N. Y. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Smith & Ledwith's Hall, 42 Exchange St., every Monday night.
128. San Francisco, Cal. (Pol.) Meets at Knights of Red. Branch Hall, 1133 Mission St., 1st and 3rd Monday.
158. San Francisco, Cal. (B. W.) Meets at 1133 Mission St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
183. Southington, Conn. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Celtic Hall, every 3rd Thursday.
16. South Norwalk, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Labor Union Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
292. Southbridge, Mass. (M. P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 15 Central St., 1st and 3rd Friday.
30. Springfield, Mass. (M. P. P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Samford St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
102. Springfield, O. (M. P. U.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, Johnston Bldg., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
176. Springfield, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at Bartender's Hall, Chicopee, Mass., 1st and 3rd Friday.
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Sabine Hall, James St., 2nd and 4th Friday.
97. St. Catherines, Ont., Can. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Bricklayer's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
13. St. Louis, Mo. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 1310 Franklin Ave., every Friday.
66. St. Louis, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at 1310 Franklin Ave., 1st and 3rd Thursday.
99. St. Louis, Mo. (B. M.) Meets at 1310 Franklin Ave., 1st and 3rd Friday.
154. Taunton, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Jones Block, Broadway, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
52. Thompsonville, Conn. (M. P. & P.) Meets at Central Labor Hall, 1st Monday of each month.
2. Toledo, O. (M. Pol.) Meets at Clark's Hall, every Monday.
69. Toledo, O. (B. W. & B. M.) Meets at Clark's Hall, every other Friday.
21. Toronto, Ont., Can. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst Sts., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
53. Toronto, Ont., Can. (B. W.) Meets at room 7 Labor Temple, 1st and 3rd Tuesday.
79. Troy, N. Y. (Pol. P. & B.) Meets at Germania Hall, first Thursday of every month.
174. Turner's Falls, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Hibernian Hall, 2nd Monday in each month.
255. Turtle Creek, Pa. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Bank Bldg., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
181. Unionville, Conn. (M. P. & B.) Meets at Lenox Hall, 1st Tuesday in each month.



308. Unionville, Conn. (M. R. W.) Meets at Town Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
187. Wakefield, Mass. (P. P. B. B. W.) Meets at G. A. R. Hall, Foster St., 1st Thursday in month.
37. Waterbury, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Camp's Block, Main St., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
207. Waterbury, Conn. (S.) Meets at Carpenter's Hall, 132 S. Main St., fourth Friday.
50. Watertown, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 34 Walnut St., first Thursday.
125. Watertown, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets at Central Trades and Assembly Hall, 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
140. Waukeegan, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Friday.
80. Westfield, Mass. (P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Broad and Main Sts., 2nd Friday.
74. Winsted, Conn. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Norton's Block, 3rd Monday in month.
179. Woodstock, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Polisher's Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
151. Worcester, Mass. (P. B. P.) Meets at Granite Hall, 566 Main St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
73. Wallingford, Conn. (P. B. P. & S. W.) Meets at Trade Council Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.

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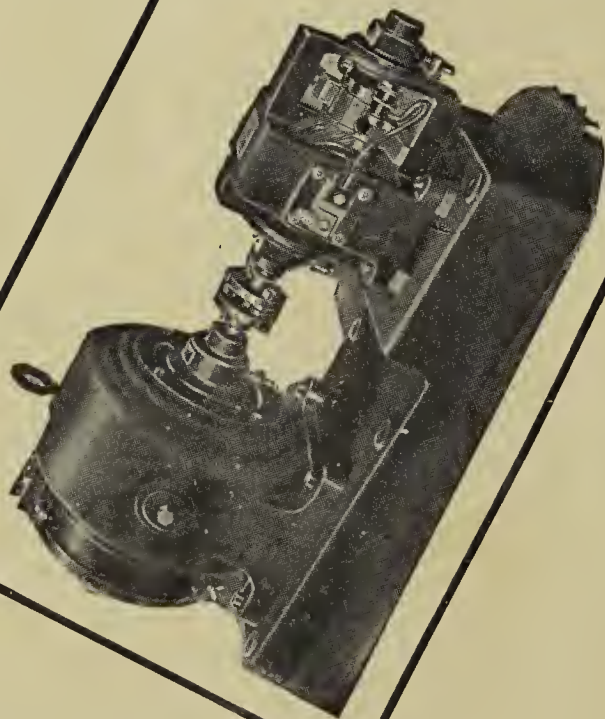
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